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ESTABLISHED 1987

Flick Case A 'Crisis' In Bonn

Party Debaters Agree Scandal Hits Confidence

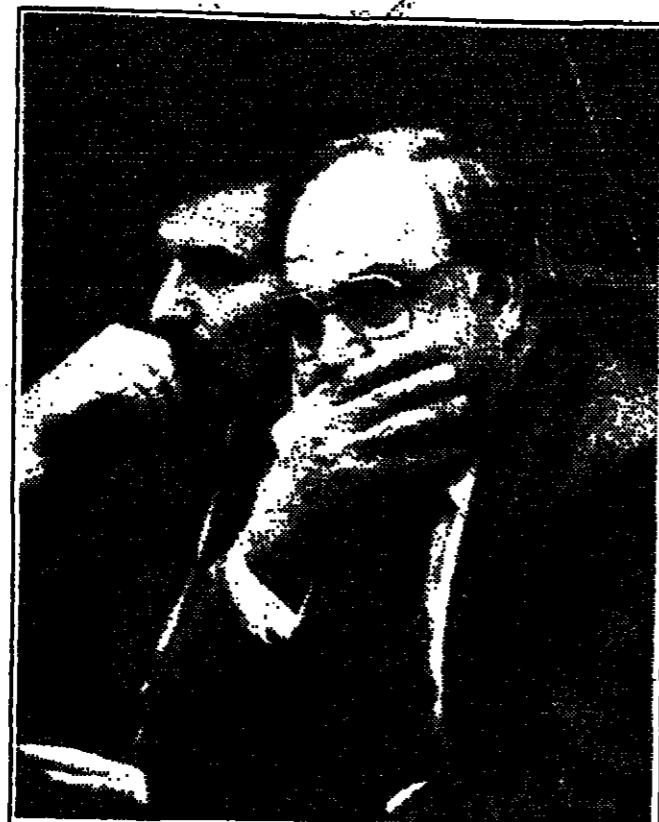
By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — The government and opposition speakers agreed in an often acrimonious debate on Friday that the Flick political-funding scandal had damaged public confidence in established parties to the point where democracy could be in danger.

Speaker after speaker said that the "crisis of the parties" may yet become a "crisis of the state." Others even compared present-day West Germany with the Weimar Republic, whose collapse, they said, began when the democratic parties of that time lost the public's confidence in the 1920s.

The Bundestag debate grew out of the so-called Flick scandal. The Flick holding company, one of the largest family-held industrial groups in the country, is reported to have paid 25 million Deutsche marks (more than \$8 million) to politicians and political parties in the late 1970s, at a time when it successfully lobbied for an 800-million Deutsche mark tax exemption on capital gains.

Contrary to expectations, Chancellor Helmut Kohl did not speak in the debate, even though his past comments on the issues at stake were sharply criticized by opposition speakers. The government's case was argued principally by Heiner Geissler, the party manager



Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, and Jürgen Möllemann, a Foreign Ministry official, listening to the debate on Friday.

of the Christian Democrats, and by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, who chose to speak as a deputy rather than as a member of the government.

The government coalition adopted a set of guidelines that, among other things, called for closer scrutiny of the financial affairs of politicians. The opposition Social Democrats voted guidelines of their own, saying they had not been given a chance to discuss and amend the government proposal.

A third declaration was voted by the leftist Greens, the only party that has made political gains from the debate on the financial scan-

dals. One government speaker said this was because the Greens did not yet exist when the scandals happened.

Beyond Flick, the debate dealt with the wider issue of financial donations to political parties by industrial and commercial enterprises and rich individuals. Such donations are legal if they are not tied to political influence. But all the parties with the exception of the Greens, who entered the Bundestag only last year, have acknowledged that they have been lax in the application of the law for many years.

In many cases, they channeled (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Baby Fae Dies After 20 Days

Kidneys Fail; Transplanted Heart Stops

By Jay Matthews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Baby Fae, the month-old infant who set a record for survival with a transplanted animal heart, has died after living 20 days with the heart of a young baboon.

The pioneering transplant operation in Loma Linda, California, had surprised the medical world, aroused some animal rights groups and raised a host of ethical and medical issues.

A bulletin from University Medical Center in Loma Linda said the baby girl had died Thursday evening several hours after her kidneys began to fail.

Doctors at the medical center 60 miles (97 kilometers) east of Los Angeles had been concerned since the transplant operation on Oct. 26 about the effect an immuno-suppressive drug, cyclosporin A, would have on the infant's kidneys.

Last weekend, doctors had increased dosages of the drug to prevent another effort by the child's body to reject the heart.

A university spokesman, Edward Wines, said doctors tried Thursday to artificially cleanse the child's blood of waste after her kidneys began to fail, but they were defeated by the swift onset of heart failure. Emergency cardiac massage failed to revive the child.

Baby Fae received the baboon heart after she was diagnosed as having hypoplastic left heart syndrome, a severe, nearly always fatal deformity in newborns in which the left side of the heart is defective.

The child, whose parents asked for anonymity, was born in Barstow, California, on Oct. 14. Her mother, who is separated from the child's father, was told by doctors at Fae's birth that the baby had little time to live.

She was persuaded by Dr. Leonard L. Bailey, the heart surgeon, to allow him to try the experimental transplant.

Three other humans have received animal-heart transplants, the last in 1977. None survived longer than three and a half days.

Some medical ethicists said Dr. Bailey should have sought a human heart, arguing that Baby Fae's best interests were sacrificed for the sake of a well-intentioned transplant the surgeon called "highly experimental."



Mr. Mitterrand on Friday, discussing the Libyan meeting.

Mitterrand Says Libyan Troops Are Still in Chad

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand admitted Friday that Libyan troops were still in Chad. He tacitly acknowledged that France completed the recent withdrawal of its forces from its former African colony although it knew that Libya had stopped its parallel withdrawal.

Mr. Mitterrand, who met Thursday on the Greek island of Crete with the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, said at a news conference that two to three Libyan battalions, or 800 to 1,200 men, still held positions in Chad. The admission was a striking turnaround from statements by the government last Saturday, at the United Nations on Wednesday night, and again in the National Assembly on

Thursday, that the withdrawal on both sides was total and complete.

The government spokesman, Roland Dumas, said that France realized that the troop withdrawals were slowing on Nov. 10. Mr. Mitterrand, in a statement, described it as "both a slowing down of this withdrawal movement, or a reinforcement of the Libyan presence."

The sudden about-face and Mr. Mitterrand's surprise meeting with the Libyan leader, a man usually described by French officials as a destabilizing force in North Africa, constituted what both politicians in the opposition and editorialists normally favorable to the government treated as a major foreign policy error by the president.

In three-and-a-half years in office, it appeared to be the first time that Mr. Mitterrand risked serious embarrassment in a foreign policy matter.

The situation, moreover, was likely to strain generally good relations between the United States and France because disclosures that France withheld information on the pullout followed documentation by the U.S. State Department, based on satellite photos, of the continuing Libyan presence in Chad.

Mr. Dumas suggested at a press luncheon Friday that the United States was being hypocritical in the affair by continuing to train with Libya while pressing its allies to combat it on other fronts. Asked if he felt that the Reagan administration sought to trap Mr. Mitterrand and undercut the meeting with Colonel Qadhafi, Mr. Dumas said, "That's impossible."

In a statement, Mr. Mitterrand explained that his meeting with Colonel Qadhafi came about because "I wanted to underscore the legitimate demands of France." He said that he and the Libyan leader agreed "that the development of relations between France and Libya is the total evacuation of Chad, down to the last Libyan or French soldier."

There was no coherent explanation of why the Socialist government pressed ahead with the withdrawal of the 3,200 troops it sent to Chad in August last year in support of the Chad government's struggle against insurgents backed by a Libyan expeditionary force of 5,000 men.

There has been little pressure from the French public for a withdrawal. A more likely hypothesis is that the government was responding to both urging from the left wing of the Socialist Party and to a desire to re-establish relations with Libya at a time when it has moved closer to Morocco and could influence the presidential succession in neighboring Tunisia.

In his statement, Mr. Mitterrand said the Libyan leader "assured me that everything was ordered for a total evacuation."

But when he was asked what time limits were set to complete the withdrawal, and what the consequences would be if Libyan troops continued to remain in Chad, the government spokesman said: "I can't answer you."

Mr. Dumas employed two explanations for the contradiction between Mr. Mitterrand's acknowledgment of the continuing Libyan troop presence on Friday, and the statements that the troops had left. In the case of the French assertion at the United Nations reporting total withdrawal, he said this was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Stalin's Daughter Says in 17 Years In West She Never Had Any Freedom

Reuters

MOSCOW — Josef Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, said Friday that she had not had a moment of freedom in 17 years in the West and had returned to Moscow out of guilt, homesickness and the wish to rejoin her family.

Miss Alliluyeva described her return last month to Moscow at a press conference organized by the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Speaking quietly in Russian, and clearly emotional, Miss Alliluyeva said she wanted to set the record straight about her return so that Western reporters would let her live in peace.

Miss Alliluyeva, 58, defected while in India in 1967, earning the wrath of the Kremlin. She lived first in the United States and then in Britain. She said she had never meant to defect when she decided to stay in India during a 1967 visit.

"I didn't want to become a defector. I hoped to return home in one month. However, in those years, I have paid my own tribute to the blind ideologies of the so-called free world with which my generation was not acquainted at all," she said, adding, "Having found myself in the so-called free world I was not free for one single day."

Western diplomats had predicted that the Soviet authorities would



Svetlana Alliluyeva

call a news conference at which Miss Alliluyeva would denounce life in the West.

Miss Alliluyeva, who was accompanied by plainclothes police and a senior Foreign Ministry official, said that from the moment she arrived in the United States she "fell into the hands" of businessmen, lawyers, publishers and intelligence agents who manipulated her.

These people sought to "turn my

name and the name of my father into sensation," she said. "I became a favorite pet" of the Central Intelligence Agency "and all those who even went to the length of telling me what I should write and how."

"I know of many defectors who have been prevented from returning home only by fear of possible punishment," she said.

Her longing for her son and daughter in Moscow, her need to see her motherland and profound guilt led her to decide to return after two years in Britain, she said.

Throughout the 80-minute news conference at the headquarters of the official Soviet Committee of Women, Miss Alliluyeva repeatedly returned to her feelings of guilt.

She spoke at length about her daughter, Olga Peters, 13, who was born during her brief marriage to a U.S. architect, William L. Peters, and who holds a U.S. passport.

Miss Alliluyeva said that she had total custody of Olga, who was learning Russian, her "second native language."

"She is not entitled in any measure to determine and decide her own life," Miss Alliluyeva said.

Answering questions, she acknowledged that before leaving the United States two years ago, Olga was "as American as apple pie." Two years at a Quaker school in Britain had changed her, she said.

U.K. Announces Phone Share Price

At 130 Pence, British Telecom Sale Is Seen as Bargain

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British government announced Friday what most investment managers consider a bargain price for its sale of shares in the state-owned telephone company.

The price of 130 pence a share puts a value of \$3.92 billion (\$4.9 billion) on the 50.2 percent on British Telecommunications PLC being sold to private investors.

The share sale is the largest in history, dwarfing the previous record of \$1.2 billion raised through last year's sale of shares in American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The sale also marks the most ambitious step yet in the Conservative government's program of transferring state-owned companies to the private sector.

The price, at the high end of the expected range, was announced in Parliament and emblazoned on a 70-foot banner, flouting a gathering fog atop the 22-story headquarters of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., the merchant bank advising the government on the sale.

Financial analysts were almost unanimous in saying that the government had priced the shares low enough to ensure a successful sale. "There's very little doubt it's going to go handsomely," said Geoffrey Browne, chief investment manager at Sun Alliance Group.

Spokesmen for the opposition Labor Party, which has threatened to renationalize BT if returned to power, decried the issue as a giveaway to bankers and stockbrokers.

Demand for the shares appears strong overseas as well as in Britain. Banks underwriting the offer earmarked about 14 percent of the 3.01 billion shares for sale in the United States, Japan and Canada. In addition, a group of Swiss banks led by Swiss Bank Corp. International has agreed to distribute at least 1.6 percent of the shares to European investors.

Andrew Large, chief executive of Swiss Bank Corp. International, argued that the Swiss interest reflects confidence in the austere policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "The Swiss have not been the most avid admirers in the past of either U.K. equities or sterling-denominated assets," Mr. Large said.

About five million prospectuses are to be delivered to British investors Tuesday. Applications to buy the shares are due on Nov. 28. Barring a severe jolt to the stock market before then, analysts expect the shares to rise steeply in the first few days of trading as investors who are unsatisfied with their allotments scramble for more shares. In the longer run, though, BT shares are expected to be relatively subdued performers.

"You're not going to have a sexy ride," predicted George Dennis, who manages pension funds for BT employees. "It's going to be a nice bread-and-butter stock."

Some turbulence could come from BT's struggle with its unions to bring down costs by reducing the labor force of 240,000, which is widely considered to be bloated in relation to telephone companies in other major countries.

In relation to share prices on

other companies, BT looks very attractive, analysts say. Based on projected dividends, the BT share price provides a yield of about 7.1 percent, compared with the British stock market average of 4.8 percent.

The BT share price works out to 9.4 times projected earnings for the year ending next March. That compares with a price-earnings multiple of 13 for AT&T and the 11.3 average for British industrial companies.

The government, eager to win converts to capitalism, hopes that a large proportion of the shares will go to people who do not usually buy shares. To attract small investors,

the government is offering a choice of either big discounts on phone bills or free bonus shares for those who hang onto their BT shares for three years.

As another incentive to all kinds of investors, the offer requires buyers to put up just 50 pence a share immediately. Further payments of 40 pence will be due next June and in April 1986.

BT was split from the British Post Office in 1981. The next year, the government announced its intention to sell half of the company to the public. It will be the second largest shareholder-owned company in Britain, after British Petroleum Co.

6 Years After Storm, Khomeini's Government Appears Firmly in Control

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Six years after the Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government appears firmly in control, despite some lingering problems.

The 85-year-old ayatollah's Islamic Republic has reached this stage after weathering a power struggle and the purging of many of the revolution's prominent figures, a campaign of bombings and assassinations by its internal enemies, more than four years of war with neighboring Iraq, and economic difficulties.

"The government gets more and more solid," a Western diplomat here said. "The constitutional process has taken hold."

The situation is in contrast to the turbulent first few years of the revolution, when the opposition to the shah — consisting of Westernized intellectuals, leftist students educated abroad, disaffected civil servants and technical experts, traditionalist merchants of the bazaar, slum dwellers of south Tehran and, above all, the militant fundamentalist mullahs, or clergy —

fell into a bitter power struggle over the direction of the new government.

The Shiite Moslem clergymen have secured their dominance by filling nearly all the seats in the Majlis, or parliament, through their Islamic Republican Party, which for all practical purposes, is the only political

The slowness of the proceedings at the Iranian-U.S. claims tribunal in The Hague is angering many participants, not just claimants. Page 12.

organization in the country, and through a series of uniquely Iranian revolutionary institutions.

Prime among these institutions are the office of the Supreme Religious Guide, filled by the charismatic Ayatollah Khomeini, and the network of mosques that have functioned as a power base for the clergy since the first days of the uprising against the shah.

The local mosques are the building blocks of power, functioning as an amalgam of political clubhouse, government office, police station and indoctrination center.

Usually draped in colored lights and hung with political exhortations, the mosques serve as everything from centers for the distribution of the ration coupons that are used to assure more equitable distribution of scarce goods like butter and eggs, to the bases of neighborhood *Komitehs*, which began as vigilante committees in the first days of the revolution and still administer and police each district.

From the mosques, too, the Revolutionary Guards, the paramilitary force that served as the mullahs' foot soldiers, were recruited and organized. Now estimated at 150,000 strong by the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, they rival the regular army in strength and have their own ministry.

"Of course the real question is what happens when Khomeini dies," one diplomat said. "But here again the constitutional process is at work. The Assembly of Experts is poised to go."

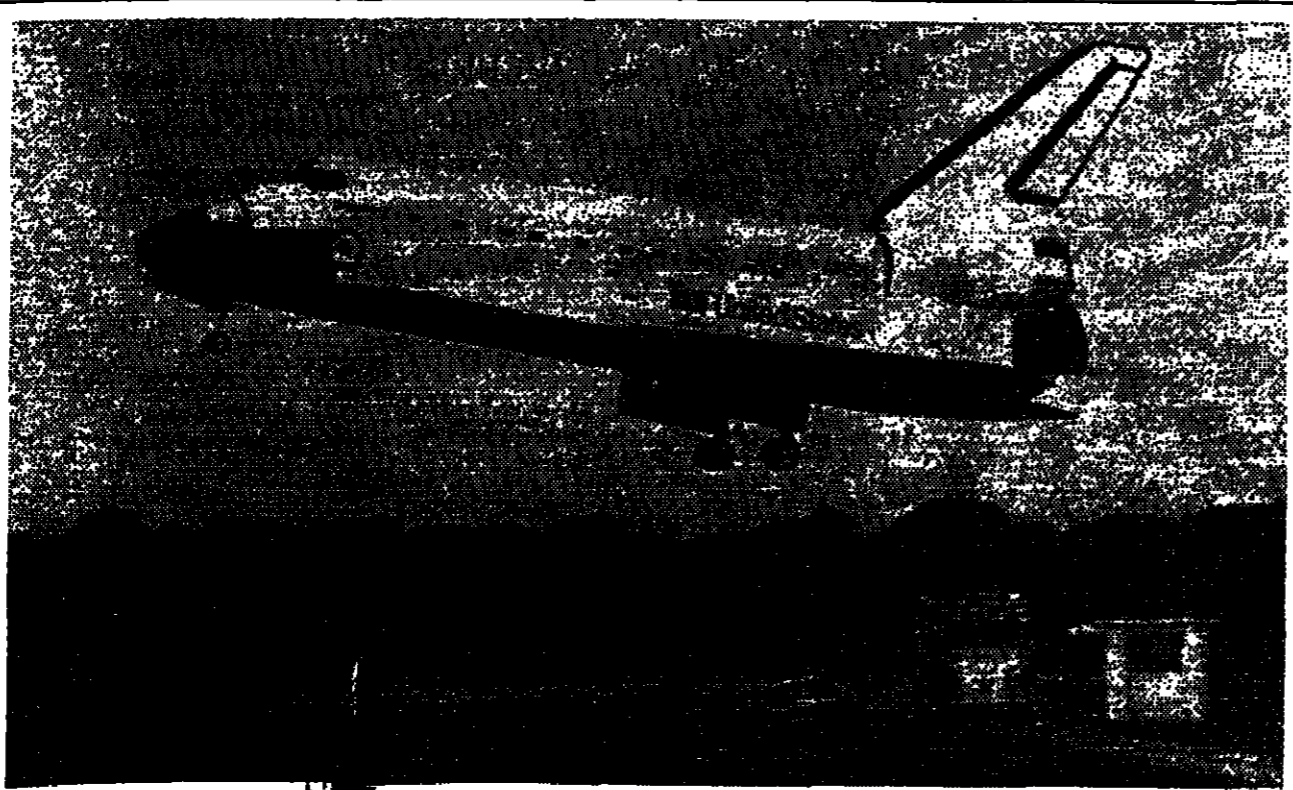
The Assembly of Experts, a group of 83 clerics, was chosen in December 1983, to determine the succession to the position of Supreme Religious Guide. The

successor is to be a single senior clergyman or, possibly, a committee of three or five ayatollahs.

There have been frequent reports that Ayatollah Khomeini is in frail physical condition. But he appears to have a strong physique from years of abstemious behavior — his diet is said to consist largely of yogurt and plain boiled rice. The ayatollah guards his health in a tightly guarded command villa in a luxurious section of North Tehran, frequently cloistering himself to rest for weeks at a time when he feels tired.

While the ayatollah's immense power largely derives from the personal reverence accorded him as an implacable foe of the shah and of foreign influence, his constitutional position as Supreme Religious Guide means that he is, in a manner of speaking, standing in for the Twelfth, or Hidden, Imam.

That figure, according to Shiite doctrine, disappeared in a cave in the 9th century and is to return someday as the Mahdi, or Redeemer, and preside over a perfect society. Several of the other Grand Ayatollahs, the senior religious figures, are known to look (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Space Shuttle Returns to Earth From a '3.3-Million-Mile Service Call'

The space shuttle Discovery returned toward a perfect landing Friday at Cape Canaveral, after completing the first space salvage mission. Mission Control called the flight "a

3.3-million-mile service call," referring to the recovery of two stranded communications satellites launched on an earlier shuttle mission. Discovery also launched two new satellites.

Jaruzelski Visits Berlin For Talks With Honecker

Reuters

BERLIN — Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrived Friday in East Berlin for brief consultations expected to focus on recent tensions in Poland. The visit had not been officially announced in advance.

In Warsaw, diplomats said the Polish leader might be preparing his Eastern European allies for a party shakeup in his battle with opponents who hold to a harder line than he does.

General Jaruzelski's trip, for talks with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, followed a visit to Budapest last Saturday for a meeting with Janos Kadar, who heads the Hungarian Communist Party. Western diplomats said that General Jaruzelski also was expected to go to Prague to confer with the Czechoslovak Communist Party leader, Gustav Husak.

They said the visits were thought to be connected with possible high-level changes in the Polish party following an investigation to find those behind the murder last month of an anti-Communist priest, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

Western diplomats in Berlin said General Jaruzelski would probably reassure Mr. Honecker about developments since the murder, which officially has been blamed on three security policemen.

East Germany was one of the sternest Warsaw Pact critics of the independent Solidarity trade union before General Jaruzelski declared martial law and banned the organization in December 1981. Martial law has since been lifted but many of its restrictions remain in force.

Diplomats in Warsaw said there were signs that General Jaruzelski was meeting tougher opposition than had been thought from the hard-liners in his party and was seeking the backing of neighboring parties to help persuade the Soviet Union to approve changes.

"This flurry of visits shows that Jaruzelski is scrambling and that things are more evenly balanced than was thought," a diplomat said. "But if he can get his opponents out now, he could ensure he stays in control for a long time."

No important party changes are expected before the next plenum, which is likely to be held in the first half of December.

INSIDE

Animal rights groups in Britain have begun hunting the hunters. Page 2.

A Salvadoran rebel leader said that his group would be willing to accept a cease-fire if terms can be reached. Page 4.

Investigations into the murder of Indira Gandhi are getting under way amid reports of a wider conspiracy. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE BASF expects record profit this year after the chemical group's third-quarter profit rose 75.6 percent. Page 11.

MONDAY

Hunting Hunters: U.K. Groups Attack in Defense of Animals

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

LONDON — The eagle and the arctic foxes refused to leave, but Marquis, a 10-year-old European wolf, fled when the Animal Liberation Army freed him in a raid on a Scottish wildlife park before dawn on Monday. He had killed two park sheep and was stalking deer by the time officials, worried about children living nearby, overcame him with a tranquilizer dart. A polecat, a Scottish wildcat, two mink and two red foxes are still missing, "Free All Animals" said the graffiti the raiders left behind.

In animal-loving Britain, where it is easier to share a hotel room with a dog than with a child and where many grocery shops have "dog parks" outside, guerrilla raids by animal rights activists are becoming increasingly common.

Even fish have their defenders. In June, animal rights defenders warned they would creep up behind fishermen and push them in the water. On Tuesday anglers taking part in a contest in Lincolnshire were attacked with bricks and stones. Afterward Ken Burt, chairman of the angling club, said, "We have been expecting some kind of trouble from animal rights protesters, but this is sheer lunacy."

"We've been campaigning for over 100 years and nothing has been achieved," said Ronald Lee, press officer for the Animal Liberation Front, formed here in 1976 and also active in the United States.

Lobbying members of Parliament "is a method that

has failed," he said. "Direct action is effective in saving animals now, and the number of animals we've saved has been in the hundreds of thousands."

This year, he said, there have been five times as many "actions" as there were last year.

Several weeks ago shopkeepers withdrew thousands of bottles of baby oil after the Animal Liberation Front said bleach had been added to nine bottles to protest the manufacturer's experimentation on animals.

"The bottle is always marked," Mr. Lee said, dismissing the possibility that the bleach might end up on an infant. "It was done to do economic harm to the company."

Two days later, in one of four simultaneous raids, a gang wearing ski masks and gloves and wielding sledgehammers attacked Wickham Laboratories, which use animals for toxicity tests. They smashed doors and windows and filling cabinets. At the same time, the director of the laboratory was attacked in his home with an iron bar. Doors and windows were smashed with sledgehammers at another laboratory and at a local kennel that had no connection with animal research. Fifteen persons were arrested.

"A lot of people were Animal Liberation Front activists," said Mr. Lee, "but the actual thing was organized by SEAL, the South East Animal Liberation League, which coordinates large-scale attacks on laboratories, usually in the daytime. We'd have proba-

bly attacked at night. We tend to be more clandestine."

In recent weeks the Hunt Saboteurs Association, which for some time has been dedicated to breaking up various kinds of hunts, has been augmented by the Hunt Retribution Squad, which has threatened to attack abusive huntmen, tie them up and paint them red.

This organization, according to Mr. Lee, would presumably deal with such attackers as those who fractured the skull of Edward Coulston, a member of the League Against Cruel Sports, a lobbying group, last February.

Mr. Coulston and other demonstrators were trying to keep bars out of a sporting event in which they were fenced in and then chased by greyhounds. He was struck with a metal rod. He said the attack caused him to suffer epileptic seizures and that he has been unable to work since then at his job making bullets in a munitions factory.

Britain's Cruelty to Animals Act goes back to 1876 and revisions are being contemplated. There are few prospects of legislation this session, but animal rights groups took a dim view of the government's white paper on the subject, drafted earlier this year. The home of David Mellor, the Home Office undersecretary responsible for the draft, was daubed with paint, and there were reports that his life had been threatened.

"We're not into threatening letters and phone

calls," Mr. Lee said. "We're into taking action. We'd damage someone's property." This damage, he said, has included raids on fur shops and fur farms, as well as raids to rescue animals. Several weeks ago Christmas turkeys were rescued from a farm in Merseyside, he said, so they can live out their lives in peace.

The Animal Liberation Front, he said, is a group of autonomous cells of protesters who share a commitment to vegetarianism and to respect for animals. "It doesn't mean we love animals," he said. "We think animals should not be exploited or persecuted."

Many animal rights groups are using the more traditional methods of lobbying, picketing and letter-writing with some success. The Campaign Against Farm Animal Abuse rallied 2,000 demonstrators outside the A.E. Beckett & Sons egg farm near Birmingham four weeks ago to protest factory farming.

Andrew Hignett, the farm's general manager, said the farm, which keeps 400,000 hens in crates, will now experiment with allowing chickens to run free. He said they would start with 4,000. Mr. Hignett said that although the demonstrators had not prompted the change, activists had created a demand for such products.

Violet Spalding, founder of Chickens Lib, has spent 11 years lobbying for the humane treatment of hens. She rejects violence, she said, but she understands its origins. "People who go through the Ministry of Agriculture and get a lot of waffle, they get desperate," she said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Militia, Army Battle in Lebanon

BEIRUT (UPI) — Artillery and tank battles between Moslem militia and Lebanese Army units spread across the mountains near Beirut on Friday despite a political agreement over a greater role for the military establishment.

The army blamed the Moslem Druze militia of Walid Jumblat, minister of public works, transport and tourism, for starting the latest round of violence, which coincided with preparations for the Lebanese Army to deploy along the southern coastal highway ahead of any Israeli withdrawal from the region. Druze militia sources dismissed the blame as "unfounded," and said the army began the shooting.

Meanwhile, an explosion inside the compound of the Kuwait Embassy in west Beirut on Friday caused "material damage but no casualties," police said. A police spokesman said initial reports indicated the blast was in the gardens surrounding the embassy, which is a modern villa on the road leading to Beirut's airport in the Moslem sector of the capital. Kuwait's ambassador to Lebanon left the country following a Moslem revolt in west Beirut in February.

Soviet Plans Higher Arms Spending

MOSCOW (UPI) — President Konstantin U. Chernenko says the Soviet Union's military budget will be increased in 1985 to counter attempts by the West to gain military superiority.

"We cannot fail to see the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, its attempts to gain military superiority over the socialist community," Mr. Chernenko said Thursday at a meeting of the ruling Politburo. At the meeting, he approved a 1985 draft budget that will be submitted Nov. 27 to the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, for approval.

According to a CIA report a year ago, the growth in Soviet military spending has slowed in recent years to about 2 percent annually, compared with 4 to 5 percent annual increases before 1977.

Greece to Buy U.S., French Fighters

ATHENS (NYT) — The Greek government has decided to purchase 40 American F-16G jet fighter planes and 40 French Mirage-2000 aircraft to meet the needs of its air force over the next decade.

The long-awaited decision, made on Wednesday after more than two and a half years of talks, means that the Greeks rejected the F-18 fighter. Defense Ministry sources said that both General Dynamics, maker of the F-16, and Dassault, which manufactures the Mirage, had agreed to produce spare parts jointly in Greece, facilitating the transfer of high-level technology, and to make other industrial investments in Greece.

The government has already said that the purchase of a total of 100 aircraft would cost close to \$3 billion, including the spare parts and related training programs.

U.S. Denies Joint Space Rescue Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. officials said Friday that the Soviet Union has not responded to an American offer to practice a space rescue in which "marooned" astronauts and cosmonauts would transfer between one another's spacecraft.

"The Soviets have made clear to us that they do not yet consider substantive discussion appropriate, and no specific, active, preparatory work is under way," the State Department said in a written answer to reporters' questions.

"The idea still remains on the table," said James W. McNulla, deputy director of public affairs at National Aeronautics and Space Administration. But he said, "There aren't any discussions going on between us and the Soviet Union at all, but there is no preparatory work under way." The Washington Post said Friday that "plans are under way" for a simulated rescue next year, but Bob Sims, deputy press secretary at the White House, termed the report "poppycock."

Don't Pay Debts, Nyerere Tells Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, the new chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said Friday that Africa should refuse to pay its foreign debts in order to force creditor nations to negotiate a more just economic order.

Mr. Nyerere was speaking after an OAU summit, which ended Thursday. The talks focused on the continent's economic plight, including foreign debts totalling \$150 billion.

"Third World countries have the power of debt," he said. "They should simply refuse to pay. If Africa did that and said, 'We are not paying until we sit down and discuss how we are going to pay,' then Europe would sit up and take note."

For the Record

Bolivia's Workers' Confederation rejected Friday government proposals to ease the country's economic crisis and said it would continue its three-day-old general strike, which has brought tin mining and transport to a near standstill. (Reuters)

The U.S. Defense Department announced plans Friday to begin two military exercises in January, one involving a small group of engineers in Panama and the other a major deployment in Europe. (AP)

Anastol Karpov and Gary Kasparov agreed to a draw Friday in the 24th game of their world chess championship in Moscow. It was the 15th straight draw. Mr. Karpov, the champion, leads, 4-0. (AP)

A potential labor crisis was averted Friday when workers of the State Railways of Thailand ended a four-day strike after reaching a compromise agreement with the government over a wage dispute, it was reported from Bangkok. (AP)

Bonn Debaters See 'Crisis'

(Continued from Page 1) funds through specially created "public interest foundations," permitting the donor to claim large tax deductions while donations given directly to a political party were not tax deductible.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the parliamentary leader of the Social Democrats, in one of many personal attacks on Mr. Kohl, accused the chancellor of prime responsibility in creating the present "crisis of confidence of the citizens."

He said that instead of setting an example, the chief of the government had been indifferent to the moral issues involved in the Flick affair and had accepted as normal that the parties, especially the Christian Democrats, routinely ignored the law.

Mr. Geissler accused the Social Democrats of hypocrisy because they accepted gifts from Flick and other capitalist institutions as well as from the labor unions. He said the Flick case had undermined citizens' trust of politicians, but accused a part of the press of conducting a systematic campaign to destroy the authority of the government with a long-drawn-out string of carefully timed "revelations and rumors."

Jürgen Schmude, a former Social

Democratic finance minister, asserted that the Christian Democrats had received four times as much money from private donors in 1983 as the Social Democrats. He said the percentage of funds from small donations from individual members was much greater than that from the Christian Democrats, even though the two parties are of comparable size. Each party also received funds from the government as a third source of income.

Mr. Stoltenberg, while rejecting Social Democratic charges against his party, said that all major parties had things in their past that should cause them to reflect. He appealed for a consensus among the parties as the only way to overcome the "crisis of confidence" they had provoked.

Perhaps the most nonpartisan address was made by Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, representing the Free Democrats.

The way the parties had handled their financial affairs was cause for "collective shame," she told the assembly. Only a severe code of ethics could get the parties out of the "crisis of confidence," and she added that she feared that Friday's debate would in no way reassure the public.

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President Ronald Reagan was shown on Friday documents on the famine in Ethiopia by M. Peter McPherson, the head of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

U.S. Is Sending More Food Aid to Ethiopia

WASHINGTON — The United States is rushing an additional \$5,000 tons of food, valued at \$37.5 million, to Ethiopia as part of the U.S. effort to feed starving people in Africa, the head of the U.S. foreign aid effort said Friday.

M. Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development, said the new food aid is part of an "enormous outpouring" of

U.S. aid to Africa that has amounted to 537,000 tons of food valued at \$190 million in the past 45 days.

In addition to the aid for Ethiopia, which has been suffering from a long drought, Mr. McPherson said that the United States is sending \$5.9 million of food to Mozambique, \$8.5 million to Mauritania and \$5.6 million to Chad, amounts that he said represent about 52,000 tons of food.

Mitterrand Admits Libyans Are Still in Chad

(Continued from Page 1)

because the French ambassador there was incompletely informed.

Until the slowdown on Saturday, Mr. Dumas said, France had no

reason to expect any change in the Libyan approach. He described the Libyan troops remaining in Chad as "residual obstacles" supported by a few helicopters. Some 100 French military advisers remained

behind with the Chad forces, according to Mr. Dumas.

Both the political and editorial attacks on Mr. Mitterrand were harsh, and something of a departure from the general level of support in the area of foreign policy that he has maintained since 1981.

"Blinded by his taste for theatrics, the president didn't measure the meaning of this meeting with the leader of agitation and the master of international terrorism," said Michel Noir, a Gaullist spokesman.

Some of the most cynical comments came from Serge July, editor of the leftist newspaper Liberation, and one of the country's most influential editorialists. He asked, "Why take the idiotic risk of being accused of lying?" The Mitterrand-Qadhafi meeting, he wrote, was "at the very least, difficult to comprehend, and, again at the very least, hazardous for Mitterrand."

Under Mr. Chernenko, Marshal

Ustinov has been considered one of the more influential members of the leadership, alongside Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

Although he has worn a military uniform in all his public appearances as defense minister, Marshal Ustinov was in fact a civilian national party secretary who was given a military title when he replaced Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, a career officer, in the defense post.

Marshal Ustinov's appointment was viewed at the time as an effort to reinforce party control over the military, but diplomats think it plausible that a professional soldier could again be named defense minister.

Frenchman Slain in Spain

REUTERS

IRUN, Spain — Gunmen, believed to be members of the Basque separatist organization ETA, shot and killed Friday a Frenchman linked to a group that has killed Spanish Basque exiles in France, police said. Police said the man, Joseph Couchot, 59, was living in Spain and had ties with the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, known as GAL, which has killed at least seven alleged members of ETA living in France.

PERSONALITIES PLUS
MARY BLUME
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
OF FRIDAY'S HT

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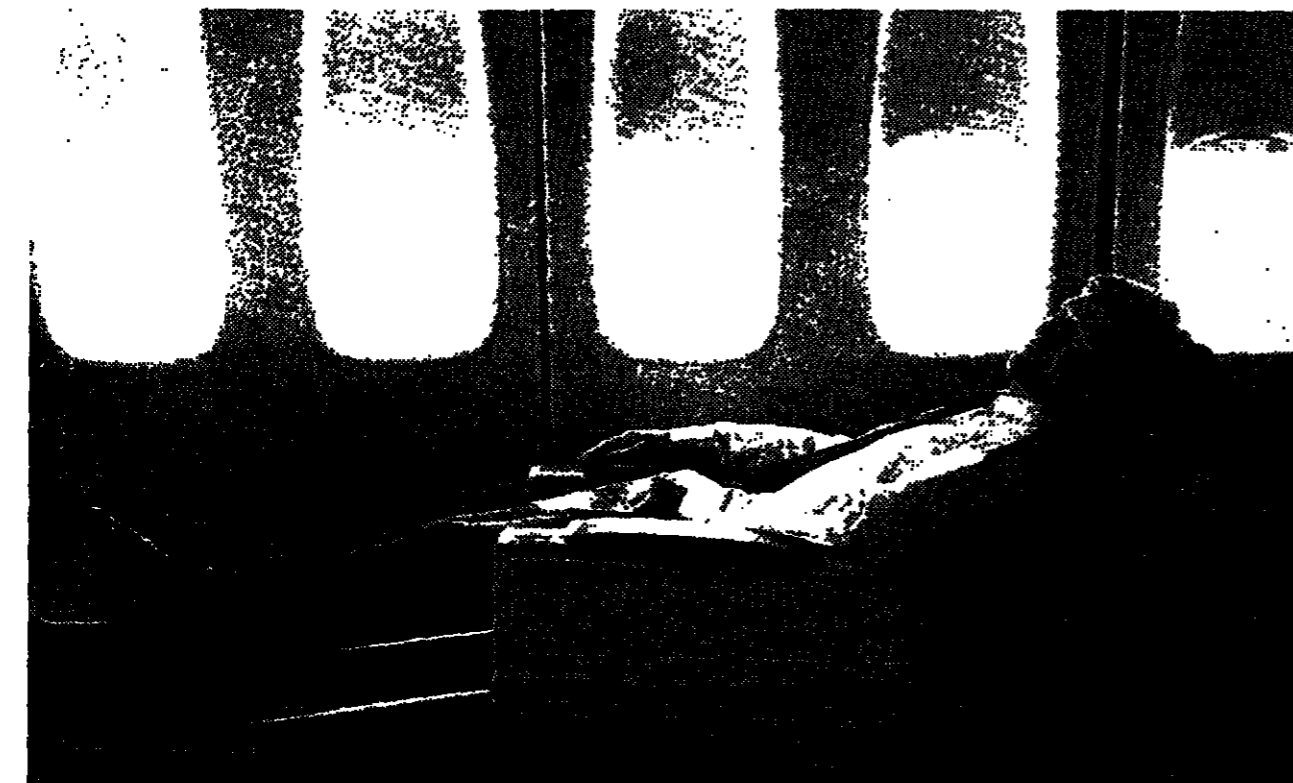
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AMERICAN TOPICS



ON THE CARPET — Two U.S. soldiers knelt on a red carpet to keep it from being blown by a helicopter while

Secretary of State George P. Shultz waved as Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg left Washington Thursday.

Deregulation: Is It On the Way Out?

The sentiment for getting government off the back of business, the so-called deregulation drive, still runs strong. But there is a growing campaign to restore some of the rules.

"I think deregulation is an idea whose time has come and is leaving," said Frank Mankowitz of Gray & Co., one of the largest of Washington's 6,500 lobbying firms. "Now people are finding that some of those regulations provided level playing fields. We will see more moves in Congress for 'reregulation'."

Individual airlines now decide where they will fly and what their fares will be. So big cities have cheaper flights, but some smaller cities have no more flights at all. Insurance companies are lobbying to restrain inroads by banks. Truckers want freight-rate controls to curb price wars.

Last month, 18 Republican and Democratic senators expressed concern that the Interstate Commerce Commission might be going overboard in writing new rules to free the railroad industry of regulation. Senator Mark Andrews, Re-

publican of North Dakota, the chairman of the transportation subcommittee, said that people "want the red tape out, but in abandoning the idea of providing area-wide service and equity, that really isn't in the best interest."

Chicago-by-the-Sea Gets Salty Over Cup

Although Chicago boasts a handsome waterfront skyline soaring up from the Lake Michigan shore, it is 600 miles (970 kilometers) from the nearest salt water. And the rules for America's Cup competition state that only yacht clubs that "hold their regattas on the sea or an arm of the sea" may compete for the trophy.

However, the Chicago Yacht Club has won a ruling from the state Supreme Court of New York that because Lake Michigan is connected to the Atlantic by the other Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway, it is indeed an arm of the sea.

The ruling, as The Washington Post remarked, may have master mariners reaching in disbelief for their grog, but it clears the way for the Chicagoans to compete against other U.S. and foreign yacht clubs for

the right to challenge Australia for the cup in 1987.

Looking well over the horizon, the Chicagoans plan to capture the cup and to defend it in a 1991 challenge on, to be sure, the salt-free waters of Lake Michigan.

No Smoke, No Fire In San Francisco

San Francisco officials say that most companies have readily complied with the city's new smoking ordinance. No one has formally challenged the legality of the ordinance, and offices usually have solved disputes by segregating smokers and non-smokers.

The ordinance, which went into effect last March said non-smokers must be accommodated, even if it meant banning smoking to satisfy a single non-smoker.

Paul Schwabacher, of the city's Bureau of Environmental Health Services, reports, "We've had 60 to 70 complaints, but they've all been settled before they even went to a hearing."

Short Takes
President Ronald Reagan

will stop giving his five-minute Saturday radio speeches at least through the rest of this year.

Marlin Fitzwater, a White House spokesman, said, "It just makes sense to discontinue until we have the budget and the program to talk about."

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, a record 93 percent of all recruits for the armed forces were high school graduates. The services say graduation is the most reliable indicator they have found for judging a recruit's ability to be trained and serve out a first enlistment. The previous record, last year, was 91 percent.

Gainesville High School in Missouri formed its first football team six years ago and so far the Bulldogs have yet to win a game. Their record at the end of this season: 0-57. The coach, Jerry Bremer, says, "This year I had one freshman out for football, and it's awfully hard to build like that." He is trying to strengthen the junior high program; 34 boys took part this year. "If we can keep them out for football, I think we might get somewhere eventually," he said.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Sharon Says Massacre in 1953 Was Inadvertent

United Press International
NEW YORK — Israel's former defense minister, Ariel Sharon, seeking to counter Time magazine's portrayal of him as a ruthless military commander, defended a raid he led 31 years ago that killed 69 Palestinian villagers in Jordan.

Civilians, he said, are inevitably killed in war.

"It's a tragedy. War is a terrible thing," he said.

"Palestinians are like any other civilian. We make a tremendous effort... to preserve human life."

Mr. Sharon testified Thursday in his \$50-million libel suit against the magazine.

The Israeli war hero is suing Time magazine over an article he claims implied that he encouraged the 1952 massacre of hundreds of Palestinians, including women and children, in Beirut refugee camps.

On Wednesday, lawyers for Time sought to show the jury that Mr. Sharon's wartime treatment of Palestinians follows a pattern of many years and had made him a controversial figure in his own country.

The lawyers displayed newspaper clippings citing a 1953 anti-terrorist raid Mr. Sharon led on the Jordanian frontier village of Kibya. The commando raid on Kibya left 69 Palestinians, including women and children, dead.

Mr. Sharon said his troops killed 10 or 12 armed men in a battle to root out terrorists. After searching Kibya and finding no one, Mr. Sharon said, he ordered his soldiers to blow up the village.

It was not until days later, Mr. Sharon said, that he heard of the casualties on Jordanian radio.

"We did not see them," Mr. Sharon said, his voice rising with emotion. "We checked as much as we could have checked."

At issue in the libel suit is a paragraph in Time of Feb. 21, 1983. In that paragraph, the news magazine said Mr. Sharon met with the Gemayel family Sept. 15, 1982, the day after the assassination of the Lebanese president, Bashir Gemayel, a Christian Phalangist leader, and three months after Israel invaded Lebanon.

At that meeting, Mr. Sharon "reportedly discussed the need for the Phalangists to take revenge for the assassination of Bashir."

Over the next two days, Christian militiamen massacred an estimated 700 to 800 Palestinian refugees.

Westmoreland Takes Stand in Trial, Disputes CBS Data on Troop Totals

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — William C. Westmoreland, straight-backed, his voice authoritative, has taken the witness stand to defend his record 17 years ago as commander of American ground forces in Vietnam.

In the first day of what may be a week of off-and-on testimony in his \$120-million libel action against CBS Inc., the retired U.S. Army general provided a packed federal courtroom Thursday with a series of specific denials of sections of a 1982 documentary that he says defamed him by charging that his command misrepresented enemy troop figures.

General Westmoreland told the jury that a key document he supposedly ordered changed — a tactical analysis of enemy troop data called the official order of battle — is not one he remembers ever using in his daily duties in Vietnam.

"I was aware of it," he said. "It was available in my office, but I don't ever recall having an occasion to refer to it."

The former commander said he was concerned primarily with daily or "current" intelligence, whereas the Order of Battle was "historic data, and it was not something that was useful to me."

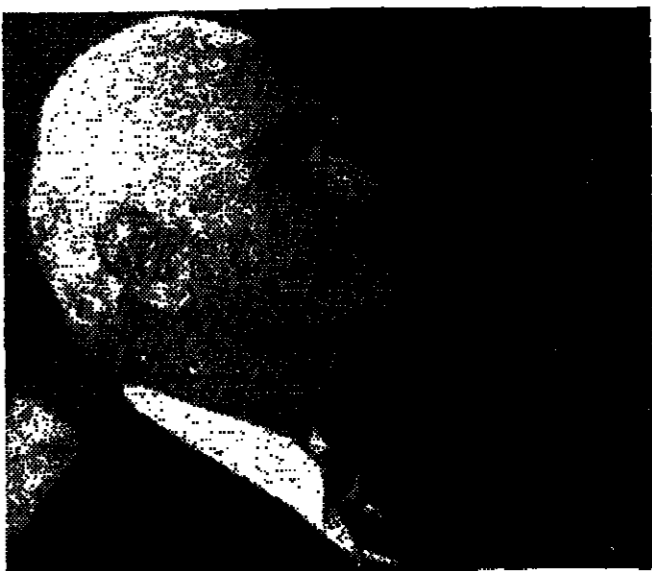
The general also said that categories of "irregular" enemy troops that CBS said he ordered dropped from the official summary were not recognized at the time as "fighters, the people we wanted to destroy in a military way."

General Westmoreland, 70, also presented the jury with a dramatic personal contrast to the view of him they saw on the CBS broadcast "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception" when it aired almost three years ago.

On the show and in an unedited version of his May 1981 interview with CBS that was shown Thursday after his live testimony, the general seemed occasionally defensive, and irritated by questions from the interviewer, Mike Wallace. When he stumbled over answers, the cameras sometimes moved in close, framing his face from his eyebrows to just below the chin.

On the stand, however, General Westmoreland seemed more confident.

One primary issue in the trial is whether CBS was correct in saying that General Westmoreland tried to suppress from his superiors — including President Lyndon B. Johnson — data on higher enemy troop numbers that the general himself once described as a poten-



General Westmoreland entering a courtroom to testify.

tial "political bombshell" in those tumultuous war years.

General Westmoreland testified that he had, in effect, two direct superiors, neither of whom was the president. They were Ellsworth Bunker, the U.S. ambassador in Vietnam and his civilian boss, and Admiral U.S. Grant Sharp Jr., commander in chief of the Pacific forces and his "military boss."

The general also said he disagreed with the evaluation of "irregular" strength presented by his intelligence chief, Major General Joseph McChristian, who is expected to be a key witness for CBS.

General Westmoreland described the evening meeting as "irregular" because he had had no advance briefing on the data. He said he held the draft telegram and asked for more data because he thought the cable would be "misinterpreted by people not familiar with the details."

Cable Sent, General Says
On Friday, General Westmoreland testified that he forwarded information about rising enemy strength to his superiors after re-

quiring his staff "to separate the fighters from the nonfighters."

He said he asked General McChristian's staff to give him a briefing but never ordered the general to reduce the figures.

Within the next two weeks, General McChristian's staff gave him two briefings detailing the intelligence information that supported the higher figure, General Westmoreland said.

He said he objected at first to the decision to continue counting all irregulars as one group. "I wanted to revise the order of battle in order to separate the fighters from the nonfighters," he said.

When the revision was accomplished, he said he ordered the cable "sent forward" to the military's Pacific Command headquarters in Honolulu, as well as to Ambassador Bunker in Saigon, General Westmoreland testified.

David Boies, an attorney for CBS, has maintained that General McChristian's cable was never received in Washington and is evidence that higher enemy troop figures were suppressed.

Later Motherhood Could Become Stable Trend in U.S., Report Says

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Late motherhood — the tendency of many women to delay childbearing until their late 20s or early 30s — could be a "stable feature of the population scene" in the United States for years to come, according to a study by the Population Reference Bureau.

Over the past decade, the study's authors, Wendy Baldwin and Christine Winquist Nord, said Tuesday, there has been a remarkable change in childbearing patterns among American women compared with those of the baby-boom generation, when women tended to marry young and quickly have lots of children.

Women are marrying later now. Only about half get married by age 24, compared with three-quarters a generation ago. And they are waiting much longer to have children. In 1970, 19 percent of first births were to women 25 or older. By 1982 it was 36 percent. The median age of women giving birth for the first time rose from 21.8 years in 1960 to 23.2 in 1982.

The authors say that the increase in delayed childbearing is rooted in major social changes and could turn out to be a long-term phenomenon.

Among the reasons for the increase are the large-scale entry of women into the labor force in the past generation; increased education for women, which gives them more job opportunities; the availability of contraceptives; and the recent recession.

Managua Acknowledges Getting Combat Copters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANAGUA — A government official has acknowledged for the first time that Nicaragua has Soviet-made Mi-24 combat helicopters and that it plans to use them against rebel planes.

Jaime Wheelock, Nicaragua's agriculture minister and a colonel in the military, made the comments Thursday when asked whether Nicaragua possessed the fast and heavily armed Mi-24s. This helicopter has been used extensively by Soviet forces against insurgents in Afghanistan.

Sandinist officials previously had refused to answer directly when asked about the presence of Mi-24s. Sources in Managua had said a Soviet ship that arrived recently in the port of Corinto may have brought a shipment of the helicopters. Mr. Wheelock did not say when Nicaragua received the Mi-24s.

The freighter was the focus of increased U.S.-Nicaraguan tensions a week ago when unidentified U.S. officials said it might be delivering advanced MiG fighter planes. Nicaragua denied the reports, and U.S. officials later backed down on their claims.

A spokesman at the Foreign Ministry dismissed as "not worthy of comment" the reports that at least five Soviet-bloc vessels were sailing for Nicaragua with munitions.

He said such reports were "just another pretext for a U.S. invasion."

Similar intelligence reports leaked to the media last week indicating that the Soviet vessel Bakuriani might be carrying MiG-21 fighters to Nicaragua heightened tensions between Managua and Washington. The reports later proved to be unfounded.

However, on Friday, the U.S. defense secretary, Casper W. Weinberger, said the quantity of Soviet-bloc military equipment shipped to Nicaragua had increased dramatically during the past four years and will exceed 15,000 tons in 1984.

Fearing an imminent invasion, Nicaragua put its armed forces on full alert last week and mobilized and armed thousands of civilians.

Managua, however, has lost much of its war fever since the tanks and artillery deployed last week were withdrawn from the streets.

Further indications of easing tensions came with an announcement Thursday that U.S.-Nicaraguan peace talks would begin again soon.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua's president-elect, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, said in an interview published Friday that the ruling Sandinists would not form a coalition government but they would become more flexible if U.S. aid to opponents stopped, Reuters reported in Managua.

"The Sandinista front won the elections on its own, not in coalition," Mr. Ortega said.

Asked what would happen if the United States stopped supporting guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Sandinists, Mr. Ortega replied: "In that case the government would immediately become more flexible in all sectors. There would be no reason to keep restrictions on information media and political activities."

He said the Sandinists would examine proposals by opposition parties, in order to make the constitution as broadly representative of its constituent assembly as possible. (Reuters, AP)

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Plot Allegations Abound As Gandhi Probe Begins

Speculation on Conspiracy Includes Involvement of Sikhs Living Abroad

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Investigations into the murder of Indira Gandhi by two Sikh security guards are getting underway amid reports of a wider conspiracy and speculation about the possible involvement of militant Sikhs living abroad.

Indian intelligence officials have told local newspapers that other unidentified persons knew of or were involved in the plot and that a "substantial amount" of money changed hands before the assassination. But no proof of the allegations has yet been produced.

Much of the investigation will depend on the statements of the surviving suspect, Satwant Singh, a 21-year-old police constable assigned to security duty at the prime minister's residence. He and another guard, Beant Singh, 36, reportedly opened fire on Mrs. Gandhi as she was walking toward her office in her heavily guarded residential compound.

Beant Singh was subsequently killed by other security guards and Satwant Singh was seriously wounded. Satwant Singh is undergoing interrogation after having been moved Thursday from a heavily guarded hospital to an undisclosed location and formally placed under arrest.

Also reportedly being questioned are three police subinspectors described as close to the two Singhs, a police constable who bunked next to Satwant Singh in a barracks, relatives of the two men and members of an Indo-Tibetan Border Police company who were among the prime minister's security guards and took the suspects into custody.

The main responsibility for ferreting out the facts in the assassina-

tion has been assigned to a special police investigation headed by S. Anand Ram, chief of the Central Industrial Security Force.

On the face of it, the assassination was an inside job led by a Sikh fanatic seeking revenge for the army's attack on Sikh militants in the revered Golden Temple shrine in June. Yet, a number of mysteries remain.

Among them are the connections, if any, between the assassins and Sikh extremists in India's troubled Punjab state and abroad, the apparent security lapses that allowed the plot to go undetected and the circumstances of the subsequent shooting that killed Beant Singh and wounded Satwant Singh after they had surrendered.

Spokesmen for the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry have declined to comment on Indian press reports that Beant Singh was related to a senior Indian diplomat, Harinder Singh, who quit his post at the Indian Embassy in Oslo and publicly declared his support for Sikh separatists after the army's raid on the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar.

According to these accounts, Beant Singh accompanied Indira Gandhi last year to Scandinavian capitals and London, where he met with Harinder Singh.

After the assassination, police searching Beant Singh's house reportedly found a photograph of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the militant Sikh religious leader who was among hundreds of Sikhs killed in the Golden Temple raid, as well as some of his taped speeches, some extremist Sikh literature and a few foreign currency notes.

[The Indian government said Friday that it will seek Harinder



Indian soldiers watching over Sikhs recently on the streets of New Delhi.

Singh's extradition from Norway. United Press International reported. In Oslo, Mr. Singh declared that he had not played any role in Mrs. Gandhi's assassination, saying: "I categorically deny any allegation that I had anything whatsoever to do with the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi. I do not condone the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi."

Known as a mild-mannered and withdrawn man, Beant Singh had earned a reputation for loyalty during his 12-year police career.

But after the shooting of Mrs. Gandhi on Oct. 31, Beant Singh reportedly threw down his weapon and shouted defiantly to her entourage: "I have done what I had to do. Now you do what you have to do."

His accomplice, Satwant Singh, also dropped his weapon, and the two were hustled off by police to a nearby guard room, where they were reportedly held by about a dozen security men.

About 10 minutes later, shooting broke out inside the guard room and both men were shot. Beant Singh died on the spot, but Satwant Singh survived with multiple bullet wounds.

Police guards said later that the two men had made a dash for their captors' weapons. But this did not explain why, if they were so determined to escape, they had surrendered in the first place, or why it was necessary to shoot them when they were outnumbered and presumably could have been overpowered.

Beant Singh and Satwant Singh were not related. Most male Sikhs by religious tradition share the surname Singh, which means lion.

Quoting intelligence sources, the Indian press has suggested that the assassins were directed or financed by Sikh militants in the Punjab or abroad. Among those singled out for scrutiny in the case has been

Jagjit Singh Chauhan, a separatist leader based in London who publicly predicted that Mrs. Gandhi would be killed in retaliation for the Golden Temple raid.

It cannot be ruled out, however, that Indian authorities may have an interest in promoting the theory of a wider conspiracy to discredit, and possibly extradite, extremist Sikhs who have been calling for an independent Sikh state in the Indian Punjab.

Pakistan Envoy Recalled

India summoned home its ambassador to Pakistan following accusations that Pakistan allowed Sikh separatists to assault an Indian official. The Associated Press quoted Indian government officials as declaring Friday, Ambassador K.D. Sharma returned to New Delhi to brief Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the incident, which reportedly took place in Lahore.

Zaire Says Troops Oust Insurgents From Town

The Associated Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — Government paratroopers and marines drove rebels from a small town in remote eastern Zaire and killed more than 100 of them in less than 24 hours of fighting, Information Minister Sakombi Inongo announced Friday.

He described the action in Moba, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, as being against "armed intruders coming from Tanzania" who he said captured the town on Tuesday.

Military sources in Zaire, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said French instructors accompanied the paratroopers in their drop over Moba, about 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) east of Kinshasa, the capital.

The insurgents were believed to be from rebel bands of Zairians living in Tanzania or in the mountains of eastern Zaire, Mr. Inongo said after a cabinet meeting in Kinshasa.

In Nairobi, missionary officials said a Canadian missionary pilot who was forced to fly Zairian Army officers to Moba was killed on landing Tuesday. He was identified by missionary sources as Stanley Ridgeway, who had worked for the United Methodist Church in Zaire since 1976.

In another development Friday, about 300 Zairian paratroopers were dropped over Manono, a city of 30,000 about 125 miles west of Moba, to thwart what foreign residents said appeared to be a "very serious, very big" rebel push, according to missionary reports reaching Nairobi. As a precautionary measure, the Methodist mission in Manono evacuated nine foreign workers by air to Nairobi.

The information minister's announcement about the Moba incident was the first public disclosure that there had been any unrest. Zaire has been subject to frequent rebel attacks since gaining independence in 1960.

A Zaire opposition group, the Renewed Congolese National Movement, said in a communiqué in Paris that there had not been an incursion but a revolt by Zairian troops.

Mr. Inongo said the rebels seized Moba between 2 and 3 A.M. on Tuesday, killing about 10 civilians. Marines and paratroopers were dropped over Moba on Thursday, and in less than 24 hours of fighting the rebels were dispersed, he said.

In Paris, The Zairian ambassador, Kinasi Matwiku Basula, said 122 rebels had been killed.

South Africa Holds Out Possibility of Three-Way Talks With Angola, U.S.

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa on Friday held out the possibility of three-cornered talks with the United States and Angola on withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from the former Portuguese colony.

However, after two days of discussion with a senior U.S. envoy, R.F. Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, gave no indication of whether significant progress had been made. The long-running, U.S.-sponsored negotiations are designed to secure a Cuban withdrawal in tandem with independence for neighboring South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived here Thursday to hear Mr. Botha's response to Angolan proposals. The proposals reportedly offer reduction and redeployment of the estimated 30,000 Cubans in Angola; in return, South Africa would withdraw its forces and relinquish control of South-West Africa.

Angola is also said to be seeking an end to South African support for the rebellious army of Jonas Savimbi in the south of the country as well as South Africa's concurrence in carrying out a United Nations formula to end South-West Africa's 18-year guerrilla war. South Africa rules the territory in defiance of the UN.

In a statement Friday, Mr. Botha said: "The discussions between South Africa and the United States concerning the proposals of the Angolan government regarding the withdrawal of the Cubans and the reaction of South Africa to these proposals have been concluded."

"The United States government will convey the South African viewpoint to the Angolan government as soon as possible, after which further bilateral discussions between South Africa and the United States are expected," the statement said. "It is also possible that trilateral discussions between the Re-

public of South Africa, the United States and Angola could follow."

Similar discussions have taken place before, but the statement was the first time they have been mentioned since Angola offered firm proposals on a Cuban withdrawal last month. Previously, the Marxist government in Angola has refused to accept U.S. and South African arguments that the Cuban presence in Angola and peace in South-West Africa are linked.

U.S. officials have said they expect Angola's offer to provoke tough and protracted bargaining.

S. African Police Round Up 2,300

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African police said Friday that they had rounded up 2,300 black workers in raids on Wednesday and Thursday in Sebokeng township, south of Johannesburg in the biggest mass arrest in years.

A police spokesman said most of those seized for nonpayment of rent and other small offenses had paid admission-of-guilt fines and had been released. The action, nonetheless, seemed certain to deepen racial hostilities after a wave of detentions described by the South African Council of Churches on Friday as unparalleled in South African history.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, the police confirmed that an investigation has been started to determine whether comments by the Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, contravened legislation proscribing criticism of the police. Prosecution under the regulation carries a sentence of up to five years imprisonment. He was quoted by the Sydney Morning Herald as saying police here were committing "the most unbelievable atrocities."

U.S. Officials See Improved Chance of Israeli-Lebanese Accord

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials believe the chances for an Israeli-Syrian agreement for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon have improved, but they also caution that an accord is not likely for several months. In the meantime, they say, there is little the United States can do to speed the process.

That is their assessment, given Thursday, of the impressions gained by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, during four weeks of diplomatic explorations in major Middle East capitals.

Although Mr. Murphy's trip had several objectives, his main aim was to explore further the possibility of the United States playing an active mediating role in getting Israel, Lebanon and Syria to agree on

a formula for ending Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon.

The officials, who declined to be identified, said Mr. Murphy, a former ambassador to Syria, found the differences between the contending parties too wide to offer hope of immediate progress toward a breakthrough.

For that reason, they continued, the Reagan administration, which was stung badly by its earlier attempt at influencing events in Lebanon, intends to maintain a low profile and refuse, for now, to be drawn formally and visibly into a mediating process.

But, they said, Mr. Murphy got the impression that the government of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, which holds power over the actions of the Lebanese government, has not rejected definitively the withdrawal terms proposed by Israel last month.

For that reason, the officials said, Mr. Murphy believes there

may be a chance for an agreement in which the Israelis would pull out in exchange for certain Syrian promises.

Those promises from Syria would include: not to move their forces south of their present positions in Lebanon; to prevent the return of Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas to southern Lebanon and to permit the deployment of United Nations troops into areas vacated by Israel. Mr. Murphy's assessment is known to be shared by a number of Arab diplomatic sources familiar with the Syrian government's thinking.

The withdrawal plan announced by Israel on Oct. 17 had a fourth condition, the continued deployment of the Israeli-sponsored South Lebanon Army along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Israel optimism is based on the fact that Mr. Assad, despite his country's long-standing refusal to establish the so-called "red lines" established by past disengagement agreements to separate Syrian and Israeli forces in areas such as the Golan Heights. As a result, the Israelis say they believe Syria can be trusted to adhere to new red line arrangements in Lebanon.

So far, neither Syria nor Lebanon has given any outward sign of accepting the Israeli conditions. Instead, U.S. officials said, Mr. Mur-

phy and other diplomats have the impression that Mr. Assad intends to do nothing through the winter, when difficult weather and terrain will make the Israeli forces more vulnerable to Lebanese terrorist attacks.

Syria's apparent aim, they said, is to see whether Israel's mounting economic difficulties and domestic pressure for withdrawal will weaken the Peres government's resolve and force it to make more concessions.

But, the officials continued, Mr. Murphy came away with the impression that if Israel stands firm, Syria is likely to accommodate at least those elements of the Israeli proposal creating new red lines and using UN forces as a buffer in the vacated areas.

Israel Sees Long Talks

Israel believes its withdrawal talks with Lebanon could continue for "a long run" and that the role of the South Lebanon Army might be the big issue, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said, according to United Press International.

The spokesman emphasized that Israel has put no deadline of the talks, being held in Naqurah, Lebanon, and which continue Monday. But he said that if Syria procrastinates, "then we will have to draw

our conclusions and it could lead to unilateral withdrawal."

Israelis Release Moslem

Israel released Friday the last of the four Lebanese Shiite Moslem leaders whose detention contributed to Lebanon's decision to temporarily suspend troop withdrawal talks with Israel, military sources said, The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

The sources, who did not want to be identified, said the man, Mahmoud Fakih, had been released after the conclusion of his interrogation and was on his way to Beirut.

U.S. Mideast Expert Murphy: Old Hand at Grasping Details

By Oswald Johnston

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the United States was trying to repair its diplomatic fences in the Arab world during the mid-1970s, Richard W. Murphy, then ambassador to Syria, was known to the embassy staff in Damascus for three passions: archaeology, tennis and attention to detail.

In those days, a junior officer assigned to Saturday duty might be called on to accompany Mr. Murphy on a museum expedition to examine artifacts for an hour or two between official appointments. Playing tennis with the ambassador at 6 A.M. on Thursdays was a regular duty, rotated among staff members who played the game.

As for the detail, Mr. Murphy "knew everything you were doing, and let you know when it wasn't," a veteran of the small staff recalled.

Mr. Murphy, 55, has been discreetly shuttling between Jerusalem and Arab capitals this month while Israel seeks a formula for a negotiated withdrawal from Lebanon. He may be one of the last of the old-school Arab experts in the State Department.

Now the assistant secretary of state in charge of the department's

bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Mr. Murphy has spent nearly all of his 29 years in the Foreign Service in embassies and consulates in Arab countries.

Mr. Murphy occasionally has had run-ins with pro-Israel congressmen in the United States. But Israeli diplomats consider him a professional and say that they have had little to complain about.

Born in Boston and educated at Harvard, Mr. Murphy entered the foreign service in 1955 and has worked there ever since. He served in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan and later was ambassador to Mauritania before returning to Damascus as ambassador in 1974. He was the first U.S. ambassador to Syria after the restoration of relations that had been broken during the Arab-Israeli Six-Day War of 1967.

In 1978, Mr. Murphy was sent to Manila as ambassador to the Philippines. That interval ended abruptly in mid-1981 when he was named to lead the U.S. mission to Saudi Arabia during the height of a controversy over the sale of U.S. AWACS radar surveillance aircraft to that country.

He is known for his dislike of seeing his name in newspapers and for his self-effacing wit.

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0900 for voters from QLD.

0930 for voters from NT.

1100 for voters from WA.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The IMF: A Good Guide

The Third World debt problem is still with us, stretching from Argentina to Yugoslavia. Part of Argentina's debt to U.S. banks has been downgraded, which is like a restaurant losing a star. Yugoslavia seeks more financial help but balks at conditions, which is like cutting portions when you are making a loss. Both think the International Monetary Fund's menus too meager.

Still, procedures for alleviating debt have worked well so far. The debtors design policies, in agreement with the IMF, to bring inflation and external deficits under control. In exchange the IMF extends credit and encourages international banks to stretch out the debtors' repayment obligations.

Even in Argentina, where political difficulties were great, the IMF achieved arrangements that are temporarily acceptable. In some cases (Mexico and Venezuela) it has been possible to move on from the short term toward pacts that reschedule debt over several years. One should move still further, stretching obligations to the banks over a much longer time, to reduce uncertainty all around, but this is difficult. Banks do not want to commit themselves beyond the rather short time horizon within which the IMF is allowed to operate. And the IMF's rules cannot be changed overnight.

What greatly complicates rescheduling is the way debtor countries resist stabilization programs that the IMF can accept — and can persuade creditor banks to accept. Few sovereign governments willingly submit to what is known as "the IMF treatment." Austerity is particularly unpopular when it seems to be imposed from outside. Even when Britain was in this boat in 1976, most cabinet ministers objected, very publicly, to the conditions the IMF required.

One can sympathize with the debtors. They blame their plight on mistakes in the industrialized world, although this is only

half true. They ask why they should pursue austerity when the United States runs a huge deficit and finances it from abroad, although this privilege may not last forever.

Yugoslavia's protests, for example, reflect real difficulties. Federal control of the economy has long been weak because the nation began by being little more than a geographical expression, and ethnic differences required decentralization of power. There have already been four years of austerity as a result of policies agreed upon with the IMF. But inflation is still rampant because the government simply does not have the policy levers that are available to, say, America to bring things quickly under control. The same can be said, mutatis mutandis, for a lot of other debtor countries.

But there is no point in blaming the IMF. One way or another the debtors will get their accounts back into reasonable balance. Either they follow the counsel of the Fund (sometimes unwise in detail but seldom in their main thrust) and reduce deficits in an orderly fashion, or hyperinflation, with its grave implications for political stability and the complete drying up of international credit, reduces the deficit for them. Jamaica's prime minister has sensibly remarked that the austerity measures adopted by his country had little really to do with the Fund. They would have had to be taken anyway.

One of the more constructive developments of the recent bleak years has been the IMF's emergence as a guide to international banks, influencing their attitudes to debtors by awarding or refusing its seal of good housekeeping. The debtor countries will do well to go along with this development. We would have been happier if the IMF influence had emerged earlier, to keep things good before catastrophe loomed. But history is seldom made when times are happy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Better, Canadian Way

The differences in conservative political styles between Canada's newly elected government and the Reagan administration are well worth watching. Both governments are primarily interested in economic reform. The Canadians face choices similar to Mr. Reagan's, and worse in the sense that their budget deficit is bigger, in relation to the size of their economy, and their unemployment is much higher. The differences are in their responses.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has denounced the huge budget deficit in the most explicit terms. His finance minister, Michael Wilson, warned last week that Canada cannot expect just to grow out of it. "The simple fact is," he said, "that the mounting federal debt has become a powerful obstacle to growth and to private-sector job creation." That touches a couple of points upon which President Reagan and his secretary of the Treasury, Donald Regan, remain conspicuously ambivalent.

Another difference: Mr. Mulroney has gone to some lengths to assure Canadians that he is not going to try to knock holes in their comprehensive, expensive system of social benefits. There will not be anything like Mr. Reagan's raids on the food stamp money. Mr. Mulroney thinks that the Canadian government has become too big, but he keeps repeating that fairness will be the criterion for the cuts. He has proposed a few rather minor ones, includ-

ing a token cut in his own salary, and he is going to increase the national sales tax. But that is only a beginning. And there we come to another interesting difference.

Mr. Reagan has always blamed the deficit on the allegedly spendthrift Congress, as though his signature were not on every one of those appropriation bills. Mr. Mulroney holds the more subtle, and more accurate, view that deficits arise from uncontrolled inflation among all the special interests — the regions, provincial governments, industries, unions and every kind of citizens' lobby — that compete for federal money. Mr. Reagan is trying to cut the American budget by imposing his administration's own values on everybody else. It does not seem to be working. Mr. Mulroney is going to try another method, a series of consultations throughout his country to work toward a common purpose. The word "consensus" appeared dozens of times in last week's outpouring of Canadian fiscal policy papers.

It's a curious spectacle, isn't it? Here you see two of the world's richest countries — rich beyond the imagination of any previous generation — sinking into deeper and deeper trouble because they cannot bring themselves to pay their bills. Both are anxiously searching for a way out. The Canadian method, at this point, seems a good deal more promising.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

For Peace in Central America

The Reagan administration has no policy toward the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. Some factions within the administration are pressing for using more military force against it. Other factions more prudently want to stick to diplomatic and economic pressure. The president has not chosen between the two.

In decision lies danger. The proponents of forceful action will have the advantage over their more cautious colleagues. In an administration that overemphasizes the Soviet component of the unrest in Central America and underestimates the indigenous causes, the prophets of force will gain an ideological edge.

The president must get hold of his administration. The people did not give him 49 states in order to slip and slide into military misadventures in Central America.

Soviet influence in Central America is not without peril. Neither is the hardening of the Sandinist revolution into leftist tyranny. There are mechanisms for dealing with both that are appropriate. The regional diplomatic approach is the one to make. The Contadora

group is working toward a solution, but U.S. support is dubious at best. In the meantime the pressure of the U.S.-backed "contras," the rumors out of Washington about MiGs and Nicaraguan invasions of its neighbors and the shuddering of sonic booms over Managua serve only to enable the Sandinists to whip up revolutionary fervor and consolidate their power.

The United States has long-range interests in Central America that transcend the Sandinists and will outlast them. To intervene militarily in Central America once again would do grave harm to U.S. self-interest. To continue to balk at the diplomatic path would strengthen the hand of those who would intervene.

The United States must forswear all thought of overthrowing the Sandinists, concentrate through diplomatic means in Central America — and in Moscow — on confining them and, with the Contadora group, use such pressure as can be had to push them toward democracy.

The president managed to go four years without a coherent policy toward Central America. But now he must choose. The choice is clear, and the choice is urgent.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Albanian Terms Defy Turkey
BELGRADE — The last troops of the punitive expedition under Djavid Pasha sent against the Albanians — 430 strong — have fallen back on the left bank of the Drin River. The Albanian insurgents have been invited to leave their mountain strongholds and to meet Djavid Pasha in view of peace negotiations. The Albanians have, however, refused to avail themselves of this offer. The inhabitants of Albania are preparing a memorandum to the Sultan, demanding that, among others, the following points be granted to them: That all public officials in Albania be thoroughly acquainted with the Albanian tongue; that the Albanian tongue be used in all the Albanian schools; that Albanians be allowed to carry arms. These conditions prove that the Albanians are playing the role of victors.

1934: Long Rules Louisiana as 'Czar'
BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Senator Huey P. Long, pursuing his dream of a utopian state, drove forward with frenzied glee his program for redistribution of wealth by having the Louisiana Legislature, in a sensational two-hour session [on Nov. 16], approve forty-four bills which provide for a two-year moratorium on all debts and make him absolute czar for two years. The measures, which he steamrolled through as the result of the approval by the electorate of fourteen Constitutional amendments which would enable the passage of what he terms more "poor people's laws," provide for a suspension of all elections for two years, making it impossible for his opponents to oust him before that time and giving him as undisputed ruler of the state as any absolute monarch ever held over his subjects.

Pakistanis Woo India, Reassess the Bomb

By Jonathan Power

ISLAMABAD — The death of Indira Gandhi has brought to the surface in Pakistan a feeling, long in the making, that the future stability of the subcontinent depends not so much on further development of Pakistan's military capacity, including nuclear weapons, as on working out a peaceful equilibrium with India.

It is too early to be sure, but it could be that the murder of Mrs. Gandhi has provided the psychological impetus to jolt Pakistan and India out of their mutual paranoia.

Whether watching President Zia-ul-Haq's gracious statement about Mrs. Gandhi on Pakistan television a few hours after the news was received, or eating dinner in the privacy of cabinet ministers' homes, or taking tea in villages in the North-West Frontier province on the Afghan border, the message was the same — grief for a great woman, an urge to reassure the Indians, a disposition to take no advantage from the event and a hope that the hatchet could be buried once and for all.

How all this translates in hard political terms remains to be seen. But the right feelings are there and the right gestures have been made. Moreover, the last few years have gradually seen the clouds clearing on the most emotive issue of all — Pakistan's alleged intent to build a nuclear weapon.

Five years ago a U.S. ambassador to India told me that the best intelligence expected a Pakistani nuclear explosion within two or three years. Since then private and public estimates have constantly been pushed

back — not because the Pakistanis find it harder to get the technical components they need (although that is part of it, thanks to increased vigilance by the industrialized countries) but because political perceptions in Pakistan have changed.

The Pakistani endeavor to match India's capability dates from India's nuclear explosion in the Rajasthan desert in 1974. It has always been a popular one. The late President Zia-ul-Haq shaped the public mood when he spoke of Pakistanis eating grass if necessary in order to build their own bomb. If Pakistan were no longer to be constantly defeated in war with India, Pakistan needed a nuclear deterrent.

This is still very much the popular perception, and many will argue that if President Zia announced that Pakistan was unilaterally giving up its nuclear option his government would be overthrown the next day. Yet there has been a change. Se-

nior government officials still disavow at length on Pakistan's right to have a nuclear weapon — the military balance with India, the hypocrisy of the nuclear powers who have made little progress on disarmament, the long-term threat from the Soviet Union — but they now conclude with the rider that, having come so far in the race to catch up with India, there would be no point in going the final 100 meters. They know Pakistan has the knowledge and facilities to assemble a bomb. Why, the argument runs, should we put the last few screws in and set off a chain of events that might be counterproductive?

A nuclear test would only sour relations with the United States, which, under President Reagan, has again become a supplier of high-performance military aircraft and other weaponry and a major contributor of foreign aid. And it would trigger a full-scale nuclear race with

India that Pakistan realizes it could never win. India is so far ahead in rocketry and satellite technology that it is better to call it quits now.

In a sense, bad publicity received over the years — the hysterical headlines about the Islamic bomb — has served Pakistan well. It stopped India in its tracks after the 1974 test and it alerted the world to Pakistan's scientific capabilities.

This state of equilibrium has brought new confidence. It was fortuitous that Mrs. Gandhi should be killed just when these feelings were taking shape. It gives the chance to put the Pakistan-India relationship on a new footing.

Sentiment in Pakistan has never been so sympathetic to India. Pakistan is holding out a big olive branch. If Rajiv Gandhi is wise he will quickly move to reciprocate the feelings and use them to clear away the layers of enmity that have built up a psychological dividing wall in the 37 years since partition.

International Herald Tribune

PAKISTAN has nothing but friendly intentions toward India and wishes to live in peace and cooperation. Pakistan has assiduously been seeking normal relations and, to this end, has taken a number of initiatives because it firmly believes that it is through amity and peace that the interests of the two countries can be best served. Proposals such as a nonaggression treaty and reduction in forces are directed toward establishing lasting, stable peace in the subcontinent. A country with such a constructive record cannot be expected to act otherwise at a time when India mourns the tragic death of its beloved leader. Far from trying to exploit the situation, Pakistan has shown sympathy and

understanding and held out assurances of peace and support for the ongoing process of normalization. It is our sincere hope that India would soon be able to get over its problems and life would return to normal. Stability and peace in India are not only in the interest of India itself but also of Pakistan and the whole region. Pakistan wishes to see tension and conflict banished from the subcontinent, which sorely needs to divert its scarce resources for the amelioration of the lot of its teeming millions. To obtain this objective Pakistan is willing to extend its active cooperation to India and expects the same from it.

— From an editorial in the Pakistan Times (Lahore).

Term Two: Moderates At the Helm

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Stand the old French proverb on its head and there emerges a clue the second Reagan administration: The more it stays the same, the more it changes. Superficially there has been continuity in all senior posts. But new priorities confer new authority on the moderates at the White House and the State Department. The hard-line conservatives suffer accordingly, and the apparent stability makes it more difficult for them to protest.

The one certainty is absence of striking change in the dramatic personnel. The secretaries of state, defense and treasury and most other cabinet officials are staying put. The White House staff, despite rumbles, shies away from pastures new.

But while the cast of characters remains much the same, the focus of action shifts significantly.

The top priority in foreign policy goes to dealing with the Russians, particularly on arms control. Secretary of State George Shultz and Robert McFarlane, the national security adviser, are the men for that task. Their primacy was underlined when they, and they alone, conferred with the president at the White House in the first foreign policy session since the election. Earlier their status had been boosted by the knocking down of reports that some third person would handle the Russian account as a kind of arms control czar.

Improving relations with the Soviet Union, of course, cannot go hand-in-hand with a crisis in Central America. The hard-liners in the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency, worried that peace was breaking out, have been using scare tactics to build up what looked like a confrontation with Nicaragua.

They led off with reports of increased Soviet aid to Nicaragua, including MiG fighters. They then cir-



culated rumors that the United States would recall its ambassador to Nicaragua; interdict Soviet shipments to the country; increase military maneuvers in the area; supply fresh funds for the "contra" guerrillas.

Events have now falsified most of the rumors. The fact is that negotiations continue between a special State Department envoy, Harry Shulman, and the Sandinists. Their argument has been that economic growth, by itself, would erode the deficit. But the secretary, a presidential loyalist if ever there was one, has recently been silent.

Closing the deficit inevitably links the administration with Congress. This linkage provides the power base for the leading figures in the White House staff, the chief of staff, James Baker, and his sidekick, Richard Darman. Their strong suit — the one thing they can do that nobody else in the White House can manage well — is working with Congress.

Already the elements are at hand for the kind of deal that Mr. Baker and Mr. Darman particularly like to cut. The administration wants to reduce social spending, while the Dem-

ocratic leaders in Congress favor cutting military spending and raising taxes. Key Democrats — for example, Senator Russell Long of the Finance Committee — have been calling for a bipartisan working group from Congress and the Reagan administration. In such a group the Democrats would yield on cuts in social spending, while the Republicans would give way on military spending, and a bargain would be struck on raising new revenues.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Darman would play leading roles as bridge-builders. The right-wing ideologues on the White House staff and in Congress would be bypassed. An accord on closing the deficit would emerge from the working group with enough momentum to sweep through Congress.

Firm decisions have yet to be made. Mr. Reagan can still go one way or another, or even keep options open. Changing circumstances can alter outlooks. But, as of now, moderates are in the saddle. Continuity among cabinet officers only serves to conceal the reality from right-wingers who would otherwise be up in arms.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

The Young May Need a Healthy Dose of Pessimism

By George S. Hendry

debate between optimism and pessimism. But this debate is virtually closed in America, which is constitutionally committed to optimism. The linkage provides the power base for the leading figures in the White House staff, the chief of staff, James Baker, and his sidekick, Richard Darman. Their strong suit — the one thing they can do that nobody else in the White House can manage well — is working with Congress.

Already the elements are at hand for the kind of deal that Mr. Baker and Mr. Darman particularly like to cut. The administration wants to reduce social spending, while the Dem-

— although we have had our share — has had a like effect in America.

The philosophical case for pessimism — presented brilliantly in Europe by Schopenhauer and reflected in the thought of such later writers as Freud — made little impression in America and indeed was vehemently opposed by the leading American philosopher, William James.

The role of dispensing optimism has now been abandoned by philosophers, but it has been taken over by the electronic preachers, who dispense a religious optimism that has shaken it. We may even claim to have proved it true. The Lisbon earthquake of 1755 delivered a mortal blow to the optimism of 18th-century Europe, but no natural catastrophe

optimism has become a standard ingredient of political oratory. In the presidential campaign, Ronald Reagan and George Bush declared themselves optimists and denounced Walter Mondale as a purveyor of gloom. If we assume that optimism has been declared the winner in the debate with pessimism, we leave our young people, who are on the threshold of maturity, unprepared for the negative elements in life, the sufferings and tragedies, the ambiguities, irrationalities and futilities. And the encounter, when it comes, may shake the foundations of their being and threaten their will to live.

The writer is emeritus professor of theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Lack of Enthusiasm

James Reston, in "The Press and Other Losers" (Nov. 6), cannot accept the fact that the multitude of registered Democrats have pulse, perception and plans for the future. When a Democratic candidate for president of the United States cannot hold his or her significant advantage in registered voters, political observers should assail the tactics of the Republicans. Rather, address the issue. Any time a Republican is elected president it signifies an unusually enlightened electorate or bankruptcy of Democratic talent.

N. LEE POLHILL, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

I have followed with fascination the reaction of the French media to President Reagan's great personal victory. Since at present they lack someone whom they can revere, Mr.

Reagan's success story has momentarily filled this inherent French need for a great leader to look up to. There has been, however, a sharp contrast between the enthusiastic coverage of the French press and the lukewarm reaction so evidently manifested in all the coverage of the election in the International Herald Tribune. Such lack of sportsmanship is regrettable.

MARIA TERESA LAMARCHE, Le Vesinet, France.

Priests Under the Czars

Leopold Ungar, in his opinion column "The Priest, the Church, the General" (Nov. 13), should have indicated sources for his otherwise irresponsible statement that "thousands of priests died in deportation during czarist times."

C. ANDRONIKOF, Paris.

Overseas Assets to Tap

In response to the report "After Years of Decline, Foreign Language Study Revives in U.S." (Oct. 30):

The new interest in learning foreign languages is a welcome development, which Americans living overseas appreciate especially.

The Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas seeks effective solutions to problems of living abroad, and high on the list of priorities is cultural adaptation. We know that speaking even a few words of a foreign language makes us feel more at home and implies respect for and awareness of the country's culture.

This is why FAWCO emphatically recommends that American women learn the language of their host country. Luckily, our children do this instinctively. Raised to speak at least English and at least one other lan-

Term Two: More Than Jawboning?

By Tom Wicker

HOUSTON — The day before he was re-elected, President Reagan said in Sacramento that his first priority for a second term was "peace, disarmament," including a nuclear arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. Now the press and the public solemnly debate whether he can reach those goals, when the record suggests that he has about as much chance to do so as Walter Mondale had to win on Nov. 6.

No one doubts that Mr. Reagan wants peace — probably more than ever as he nears his last term and his 74th birthday. The problem is in how he means to achieve it with an administration whose strongest voices are at best ambivalent about arms control and at worst opposed to it.

In an election day interview with Lou Cannon of The Washington Post (11/7, Nov. 7), Mr. Reagan stressed his hopes for peace — but inadvertently disclosed how little his first term had taught him. He repeated, for example, his old theme that the Russians will soon abandon the arms race for negotiations because "they know there are difficulties in matching us industrially in such a buildup." Apparently, nothing in four years has suggested to the president what virtually every authority on Soviet affairs has concluded: that the arms race pinches the Soviet economy but the Kremlin will do what it has to do to maintain military parity.

Mr. Reagan further asserted that the stress of the arms race would cause Moscow "to see the common sense value in us achieving a mutual deterrence at a lower level — by reducing the weapons instead of keeping on building them."

What would cause the Russians to see that, when the United States continues to build the MX, the Midgetman, the Trident, the B-1, the Stealth bomber, cruise missiles and thousands more nuclear warheads? Just this week the U.S. Air Force tested its new anti-satellite weapon. The idea that the United States can keep on building up while persuading or forcing the Soviet Union to build down is the fatal contradiction that has been at the heart of Mr. Reagan's arms control policy for four years — and apparently still is.

The president also expressed what Mr. Cannon called "an unrelenting commitment" to his Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "star wars" defense against nuclear missiles. The SDI, Mr. Reagan blithely declared, would provide an incentive to the Russians to reduce or eliminate their missile forces because it would make the United States "invulnerable" to attack by those forces.

This view confirms how little Mr. Reagan knows about even his own proposals. Administration experts have testified to Congress that "star wars" may not work; it will take \$26 billion or more just to find out. At best, these experts say, it will be 90-percent effective; but 10 percent of a 5,000-warhead attack, which Moscow could make, is 500 warheads and curtains for most of Reagan Country.

Besides, against an only partial defense the real incentive for Moscow would be to build not fewer but more missiles and warheads in order to overwhelm that defense. If, moreover, the Russians intend to launch a nuclear attack, they need hardly wait to do so until a 90-percent-effective defense is in place. Nor are they likely to let the United States build such a defense without building their own.

That he continues to see missile defense as the road to arms control and "deterrence at a lower level" — let alone to "peace, disarmament" — suggests that Mr. Reagan has not really thought through these subjects. In fact, his ignorance about them, his unwillingness or inability to master their complexities, is the most discouraging disclosure in a detailed book about the Reagan administration's conduct of arms control talks.

Strobe Talbott, author of "Deadly Gambits" (and before that of "Endgame," an account of arms control in the Carter administration), provides an authoritative picture of a Reagan administration staffed mostly with officials interested only in appearing serious about arms control, and who have no intention to reach an agreement unless it permits the president's military buildup to proceed unimpeded. And the book shows a president whose sophistication on arms control rises barely to the level of distinguishing between ballistic missiles as "fast-flyers" and cruise missiles as "slow-flyers."

Nor does Mr. Talbott let readers forget that the Soviet side is just as self-righteous, indifferent to truth, suspicious, determined and interested in its own military advantage as the Reagan administration. Who can believe that such adversaries will ever give peace a chance?

The New York Times.

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China, Glass and Silverware

Millions of dollars are spent every year, especially during the forthcoming festive season, on the world-renowned names in porcelain, silverware, crystal and other fine examples of the 'Art of the Table'. But why is there this craving for Baccarat champagne glasses, Meissen figurines or a Minton tea service? Is it a very real need felt by Baccarat champagne glasses, Meissen figurines or a Minton tea service? Or could it be, as Roland Dorschner, Chairman of the Managing Board of Hutschenreuther A.G. claims, that fine tableware constitutes "an inseparable part of communications in the home" (a refreshing change from the personal computer)? Or can this massive expenditure on luxury products for the table simply be explained by the innate tendency to snobbishness of the haute bourgeoisie to vaunt their choice of superior quality tableware? And indeed, the setting of a table with its rich, shiny silverware, wafer-thin porcelain and glittering array of hand-crafted crystal provides as erudite a description as any of not only the type of meal and conversation, formal and less so, to be expected, but also the personality, lifestyle and taste of the host.

Perhaps the sole reason for buying expensive, top quality tableware is simply to admire its beauty and, whether the table is in Bahrain or Belgium, New York or the Netherlands, with the wealth of choice of exquisite china, crystal and silverware available to the consumer, surely the only dilemma posed is what to choose.

A Shopper's Guide to Paradise

by Ashley Starr.

Translucent china, shimmering crystal, gleaming silver, splendid chandeliers dancing a thousand lights—place settings fit for the gods glitter from every shop window along the rue de Paradis. Seldom has a street been more aptly named. For over one hundred years, this street, which runs for more than one-third of a mile between the Faubourg St-Denis and the Faubourg Poissonnière in Paris' 10th arrondissement, has been a shopper's paradise specializing in the Arts of the Table.

"The rue de Paradis is unique in the world," says Albert Madronet, President of the Rue Paradis Association, a group comprising the approximately thirty shops and twenty manufacturers represented on the street. "Not only is the choice here unequalled anywhere else, but price-wise we are about 10 per cent below the department stores except when they run special promotions."

Madronet, whose family opened their first store here in 1932, now owns six separate shops and has been working on the street since 1945. "In that time I have had some of the most famous people in the world as clients: Eisenhower, Eva Peron, Pope John XXIII, heads of state, embassies including some Russian ambassadors, and innumerable kings, queens, sultans and maharajahs from all the royal houses in Europe and beyond."

The links of the rue de Paradis to royalty, however, go much further back. The street, in existence since 1643, has a colorful history. It became known as the rue de Paradis from 1659 on because of its proximity to a local cemetery and was officially named only in 1881. An adjoining street was known as the rue d'Enfer (street of hell) until the residents got tired of being called "the damned". They got it changed to the rue Bleue in 1789. Its royal connections began during the reign of Louis XVI, when the king's cousin, the Duc d'Orléans, installed his favorite dancer in one of the houses on the street. Its racy reputation was further enhanced when Talleyrand threw some "very liberal" soirees in a folly he owned

there, presided over by the celebrated chef of kings, Antonin Careme.

Later Corot, the 19th century landscape painter, had his atelier here. By then the street had become the epitome of haute bourgeoisie and was the chic residential Parisian suburb. Many dukes and marshalls had their private homes here including Adolphe Mortier, Duc de Trevis, better known as the husband of the outspoken "Madame Sans-Gêne."

When Baccarat was founded in 1764, it was the beginning of

demand for the best French porcelain was so fierce that American entrepreneurs bought factories in Limoges in order to keep up with the orders. Four manufacturers, Haviland, Streissman and Voth, Arenfeldt and Guerin, were American-owned and each day trains used to leave Limoges for Le Havre, filled with china destined for New York. Some of the favorites today, like Ceralene, now manufactured by Raynaud, were created exclusively for the United States market.

But because "Limoges has

sive than at home.

With more than thirty shops to choose between, distinguishing one from another can seem a daunting task. Many foreign visitors spend the day here, wandering from shop to shop, checking out the stock and prices. "The average American buyer will spend two to two and one-half hours making a purchase," says Madronet. "A French client does it all in half an hour."

One way to start is to visit the showrooms, where the manufacturer's ranges are displayed, but are not for sale. When you find something you want, the showroom will direct you to the proper retail outlet. Starting at the Faubourg St-Denis, here are some of the showrooms with examples of their styles:

17 bis: Porcelain Lafarge carry traditional dinner service shapes decorated in cobalt bands edged in gold as well as contemporary octagonal dinnerware in pastel iced sherbert colors.

19: Jammet Seignolles offers tradition in the form of splendid gold and a choice of cobalt blue, green or rose, hinged coffrets and cut crystal vases. They also show modern scalloped tableware with a romantic motif of a Belle Epoch damsel with her parasol.

32: Bernadaud's service with dusty pink old roses on a cream background recall a summer garden in full bloom. Another charming service has a motif of tiny wild strawberries against two-tones of green leaves.

41: Flying dolphins, owls, rabbits, bears, elephants, ... the Daum magic in glass is world renowned. Especially spectacular: a crystal sailboat and their contemporary vases inset with colored flower motifs.

46: Autumn leaves and game birds decorate a set of porcelain cookware dedicated to the hunt at Falluyvet. Their terrines are terracotta colored with duck, rabbit or partridge motifs on the lids.

47: R. Haviland and Parlon offer both traditional services with gold insets and contemporary dinnerware decorated with pastoral landscapes.

Other manufacturer's show-



This porcelain figure of two cranes stretching their wings was created for Hutschenreuther by Gunter Granger.

rooms can be found in the Interiora building at no. 30 bis, headquarters for the Centre International des Arts de la Table et de la Maison.

For those who have limited time, or know what they want, but not where to find it, the following is a short selected guide to several shops and their specialties:

Start at either end of the rue de Paradis and you will come upon Limoges Unie, at no. 12 and no. 58. Both shops specialize in French porcelain geared to the American taste. "More than 60 per cent of our business is exports to the

U.S.," says owner Madronet. The shop at no. 12 carries the most luxurious Limoges lines, its sister branch at no. 58, the more moderately priced ranges. Best sellers: The crystal stemware, ashtrays, figurines and carafes of Lalique, Baccarat and Daum; the fine porcelain of Haviland, Ceralene and Bernadaud. Especially favored by Americans are the Louis XV, XVI, Empire and 1920 patterns, while Middle Eastern buyers want traditional shapes lavishly decorated with gold and green, the color of Islam. Jammet at no. 19 have a

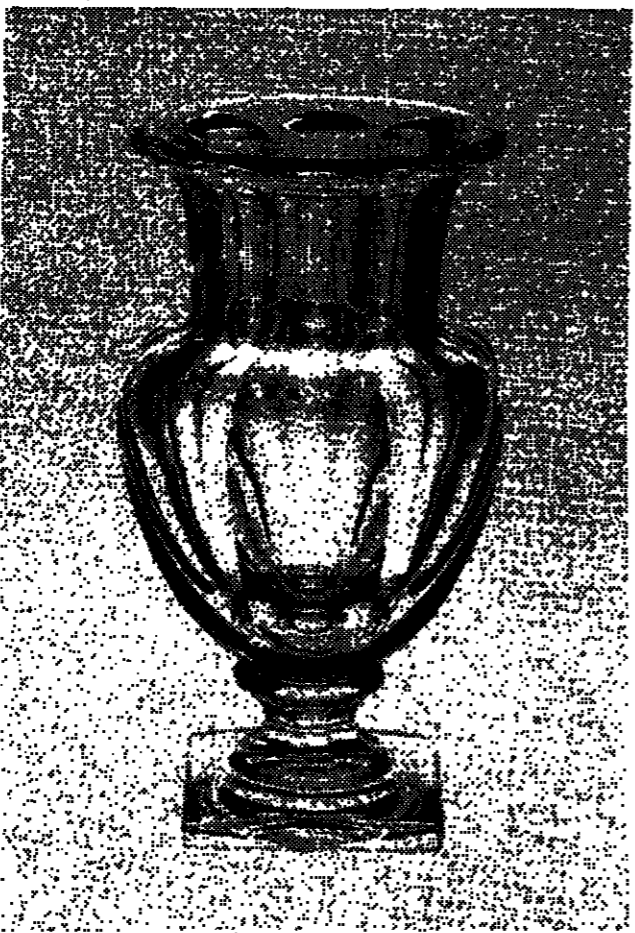
good selection of ornamental vases by Baccarat, Daum and St. Louis. The 30 cm. size is the best seller, and can range in price from 900 frs up to 5,000 frs.

Why not combine a little sightseeing in mid-shopping spree to clear your mind? The little known Musée de la Publicité is at no. 18. Current exhibitions are the posters, post cards, recipes and advertising films produced since 1885 for the instant soup people Maggi Kuhn, and examples of the latest Japanese advertising techniques. A shop sells posters and post cards from

present and past exhibitions. Open from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m. except Tuesday. Don't miss the ceramic tile murals of Grecian goddesses and swans in the entrance courtyard.

Just a short distance further down the same side of the street, at 30 bis, is the Baccarat crystal museum which is closed on Sunday and during lunch hours. (One of the favorite lunchtime rendezvous of the rue de Paradis crowd is the nearby Restaurant Nicolas at 12 rue Fidélite, where Baccarat and Madronet have their regular tables.) For the last 220 years, Baccarat has

Continued next page



Marie Louise Vase from Baccarat.

the new era for the street, but one that was slow in developing. The celebrated glass-makers installed an atelier at no 30 bis in 1831, where they still are today, and the first retail shop opened in 1875. Since then, the street has gone on to become an international source for the best in tableware.

Not only royalty has a special connection with the rue de Paradis. At the beginning of this century, American

not known how to evolve," as Madronet puts it, "The United States buyers now buy most of their fine porcelain from England and Japan, or go to Germany and the Scandinavian countries for contemporary styles."

Still, on a recent autumn Saturday, the street was thronged with Americans, and most had parcels in their hands. Many of them said their purchases were from one-half to two-thirds less expen-



Rosenthal Classic Rose Service at Porcelain.



HUTSCHENREUTHER GERMANY

SELB, WEST GERMANY - In 1814 a porcelain decorator by the name of Carl Magnus Hutschenreuther opened a small workshop in the Hohenberg Castle in Upper Franconia. Hutschenreuther painted white porcelain brought in from Thuringia. He was not yet allowed to make his own. It took six years until Bavarian officials, who wanted to protect the market for the royal manufactory at Nymphenburg, finally authorized Hutschenreuther to make porcelain.

That was the beginning of what is now Hutschenreuther AG a company with some 5,600 employees and annual sales of more than 350 million deutsche marks (\$117 million). Hutschenreuther ranks among Europe's largest porcelain manufacturers. A pioneering spirit has always characterized the Hutschenreuther operations. The company's style is to join components of the modern with the traditional to produce a range of high-quality porcelain products. In a very up to date example, Hutschenreuther commissioned Paris fashion designers Leonard and Karl Lagerfeld to turn their creative talents to chinaware. Leonard adopted an ancient Chinese decorative style. His flower motif flows over onto the undersides of the plates and into the insides of vases and bowls. The fashion designer created decorations he called "Alhambra" and "Elysées" which he applied to the Hutschenreuther "Tavola" pattern and "Lakone" and "Esprit" to the "Sola" pattern.

Both patterns are the work of a Berlin designer named Wolf Karmagel. Leonard also used equally exotic names for his decorations, "Negresco", "Topkapı", and "Lousur". For vases, candleholders and other accessories.

The German-born Mr. Lagerfeld also worked with Mr. Karmagel's "Tavola" pattern and other designs such as a very elegant mosaic service that was also originated by Mr. Karmagel.

Mr. Lagerfeld made some of his porcelain creations, too.

Mr. Lagerfeld, who used a rose and a gold decoration on the "Tavola" pattern, said the rose garden in his Bavarian country home in-

spired him to use that flower. "I love all the beautiful things of this world," he explained "so it goes without saying that I should want to work with porcelain, one of the most noble materials".

Hutschenreuther's main area of activity is porcelain for use in households, hotels and restaurants. The Hutschenreuther brandname is used for traditional, time-tested designs while Azeberg is for modern styling for everyday use.

Also belonging to Hutschenreuther are the brandname Alt-Tischenreuth and the traditional firm of Theresenthal, which makes crystal glass as well as porcelain.

Bauscher and Schoenwald specialize in supplying high-quality hotel porcelain. Hutschenreuther also produces technical porcelain products for industrial use. Developing and using modern technology is part of the Hutschenreuther operation, and the firm has become an exporter of know-how in porcelain manufacturing. Moving in a new direction, the company has acquired a 10 percent share in a porcelain factory in Thailand, which it is helping to build and start production. The Thailand undertaking is part of Hutschen-

reuther's increasing emphasis on international activities. "Internationalization, qualitative growth and diversification" are the three main areas of concentration for the company through 1990, Roland Dorschner, chairman of the managing board, told the annual stockholders meeting last July. A strong motive for looking at world markets is the company's expectation that the volume of porcelain sales for all companies will show little or no increase in volume in Germany for the rest of the decade. Hutschenreuther has already built up its own distribution networks in Canada, France, Italy, Scandinavia and the United States.

For many years, there were two Hutschenreuther companies. Carl Magnus Hutschenreuther's workshop for painting porcelain and from 1822 for manufacturing it, was the first factory for the "White Gold". In recent times in this part of Bavaria where now 90 percent of German porcelain is concentrated.

After the founder's death in 1845 his wife Johanna and their grown children continued to run the company. By then they had 200 employees.

In 1857, one of the sons, Lorenz,

went his own way and in the nearby village of Selb started his own stock company in 1902, acquiring a second plant in Selb and others in Tirschenreuth and Bauscher, whose names have since become company and brand names.

The original company also went public, two years after the younger firm, and expanded its production plants into what is now Eastern Europe and which were lost to the company after World War Two.

By the end of the 1960's, son Lorenz's company had 2,300 employees while the father's enterprise only had about a thousand. In 1969 father and son were rejoined in one company, Hutschenreuther AG.

The new Hutschenreuther company grew rapidly. Its merger with Kahla AG in 1972 was a spectacular event for the whole industry. The merger added the "Arzberg" and "Schoenwald" patterns and two plants making porcelain for sanitary facilities. Hutschenreuther became the market leader in Germany.

Further acquisitions followed, including the Theresenthal Crystal Glass and Porcelain Manufactory in the Bavarian Forest and a maker of porcelain for electronic and lighting components.

Today Hutschenreuther may look back on a series of solid achievements with its own patterns and use of the most modern production far "des. A fully automatic furnace is used to turn out the most artistic pieces of porcelain. Computers regulate the flow of raw materials to the production sites.

The pioneering spirit of the founder continues. Hence the company has the ambitious goal of reaching 500 million D-marks (now \$170 million) in annual sales by 1990, the 175th anniversary of the founding of C. M. Hutschenreuther's little workshop in Hohenberg.



Fashion designer Karl Lagerfeld created the "Flora" pattern for Hutschenreuther. Photo shows the "St. Florian" one of the pattern's six available styles.

Continued from previous page

A Shopper's Guide to Paradise

made special orders for absolutely everyone from the Emperor of Abyssinia — two huge 19th century crystal urns are displayed on the first floor landing — to popes, presidents, shahs and several generations of kings and queens. On display are the services they created for many heads of state, official state gifts offered by French presidents and collections of antique perfume flacons, all bathed in the light of shimmering chandeliers.

The retail shop, next to the museum, is ever bit as popular. In a vast room long tables display the myriad crystal services which are on sale.

Lumicristal at no. 22 bis does the biggest business in Baccarat outside the main store. Their best seller is the Massena service and they have a good selection of crystal chandeliers.

Objects, rather than table ware, are the forte of Editions Paradis at no. 29. They carry the hand-painted plates and cups and saucers of French craftsmen Le Tallec, who is exclusive to Tiffany's and widely appreciated in the U.S. They also have a selection of the delightful Capodimonte figures and decorative lanterns and chandeliers from Italy.

At Porcelainor, no. 31, the spotlight shines on the 19th century shapes of Rosenthal's Classic Rose collection. Porcelainor are the first in France to carry this popular line, already possessed by the Queen of the Netherlands, the Vatican and many other heads of state. Americans favor the rococo curves of the Sans-Souci shape with the voliere bird motif pattern. French buyers prefer the more classical Monbijou shape and a floral pattern. Classic Rose giftware, exacting reproductions of the Ching period, complete the collection.

Across the street at Madronet Contemporain, the stunning designs of Rosenthal's Studio Linie reign supreme. Victor Vassarey heads a list of internationally known designers whose Rosenthal creations are on sale here. Especially charming: The brightly colored Christmas plates of Bjorn Winblad and his fabulous Opera glass series, illustrations of Mozart's "Magic Flute" hand-engraved in gold.

The French Country look can be found at La Tisanière, at no. 35, a charming and cozy shop with an extensive array of white country porcelain.

At no. 38, The Club Paradis de la Table features the lines of Baccarat crystal, Bernadotte porcelain and Ercuis silver plate. Downstairs, an impressive selection of Lladro, the Spanish-made figures and figurines priced from 200 frs to 1,000 frs that have attracted so many American clients.

Touristic musts: The 70-year-old stairway made of green faience left from a former showroom, and a fascinating collection of custom designed plates for the members of the Académie Française.

The original Art Deco store front at Siegel, no. 39, gives

an accurate clue to what you can find inside. This store was established in 1906, and the two daughters of the original owner run it today. Some of their stock is just to look at. Their collection of art deco vases are antiques. But many pieces of long vanished patterns are for sale.

For those who love the sunny amber glassware of the south of France, the Verrerie de Biot, at no. 47, is the place to look.

The delightful flower design of Ceralene's Lafayette pattern and the Massena service of Baccarat are the best sellers at Paradis Porcelain at no. 54. All have a good selection of all the top brands.

At no. 56, Le Service de Table were waiting for a delivery of Lalique. They'd all but sold out though they still had many of those shining crystal baubles by Swarovski. Their other speciality is the extraordinary collection of Hutschenreuther figures and bird subjects. A massive eagle balanced on one wing seem to defy the law of gravity. They also carry the porcelain designs of couturier Karl Lagerfeld. His striking black and gold "Fleurbaey" tableware featuring an elegant calla lily in relief is one of the best-selling "designer" services.

More and more of the famous names in fashion — Givenchy, Castelbajac, Sonia Rykiel, Daniel Hechter, Paco Rabanne, Leonard and Cacharel — have turned to tableware design. Hermès recently launched a pink and green peony service based on one of the best-selling silk scarves.

"Designer's china is a way for porcelain design to renew its inspiration," says Madronet. "It has been popular with the Americans and Japanese, but not French buyers."

Another major difference in buying habits is while Americans buy only by the place-setting, the French invest in an entire 44 or 56 piece service. "I've been fighting to change French habits for twenty years," says Madronet. "No one any longer uses a soup tureen — and that represent 7 per cent of the total price."

No guide to where to buy porcelain and glass would be complete without Lalique, whose headquarters shop is at 11 rue Royale, and Au Vase Etrusque, 11 Place de la Madeleine, whose rarified clientele includes dedicated porcelain collectors as well as the crème de la crème of the international jet set.

Established 120 years ago, Au Vase Etrusque has probably the most complete stock of porcelain services in Paris. "We have more than 300 different services," says sales director Pascal Laporte. "It would be impossible to create a store like this from scratch today."

Louis Damon, the store's founder, was a fervent collector of antique porcelain and many of the store's most sought after designs in the past were based on exclusive patterns such as "Vieux Chine", a lovely poppy motif created for the Marquise de Pompadour by the French East India Company. As the copyrights expired, these patterns have become more widely available so the store's exclusive clients have moved on to their custom hand-painted designs. A special order plate or ash tray, hand painted from a photograph the customer provides, starts at 200 frs. Their hand-painted cache-pots at 750 frs.

Crystal, too, is their forte. Baccarat pay them royalties each year for the right to reproduce their designs.

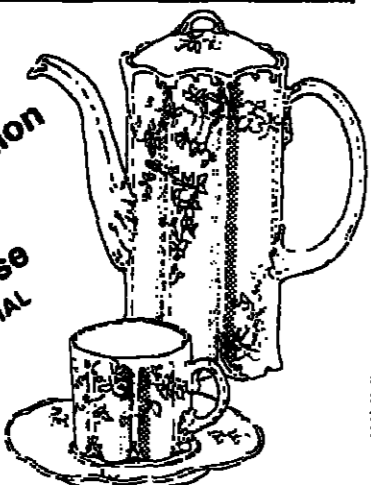


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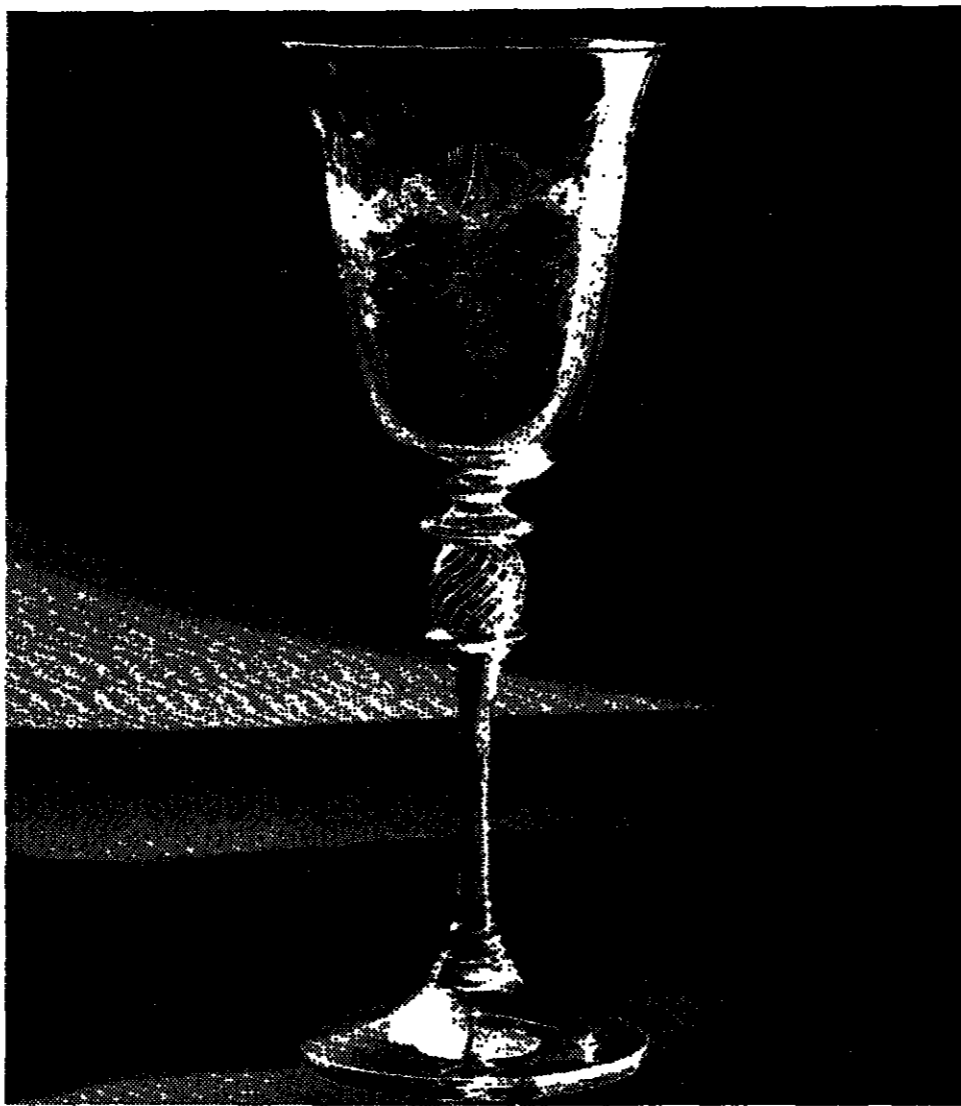
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Hutschenreuther: Works of Art in Porcelain and Crystal

by Clotilde Lucey.



The elegant 'Gloria' pattern of this wine glass is typical of the classic work from Theresienthal, the Hutschenreuther subsidiary.

275 Years of Craftsmanship at Meissen

by Clotilde Lucey.

MEISSEN — The term "manufactory", sounds almost as outdated as the craftsmanship with which it is synonymous, that of creating fine chinaware by hand. Manufactories are in themselves exceedingly rare in our technically and industrially highly advanced age. One of the oldest and best known is situated in a small town near Dresden in the German Democratic Republic and called Meissen. The name of the town is synonymous with the products of its famous manufactory, Meissen Porcelain. The Meissen Porcelain Manufactory was founded in the year 1710 by August The Strong, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland and is soon to celebrate its 275th Anniversary.

Famous on a worldwide scale, the manufactory has been the supplier of tableware for many courts and noble houses, in Europe and elsewhere. Today, it still meets the needs of high society to keep up appearances, satisfies the passions of many ardent collectors, can be found in many world-famous museums and is usually the centre of attraction at leading international porcelain auctions.

Meissen Porcelain has become distinguished for the craftsmanship that goes into

the creation of the finest chinaware and the top quality of the hand-painting that decorates it. Its trade mark, the blue crossed swords, which were first employed in 1723, have developed into a symbol for craftsmanship of the finest quality and these symbols are recognised worldwide.

The founding of the Meissen Porcelain Manufactory in 1710 followed the discovery of European porcelain by Johann Friedrich Boettger in 1708. With his discovery, Boettger not only gave porcelain to

Europe, he also laid the cornerstone for the development of an industry that now recognises the Meissen Manufactory as the mother of the European porcelain industry.

Meissen has in fact maintained its character simply by ensuring that all the chinaware it produces is hand-finished and decorated by artists.

The foundation for Meissen's famous designs was laid by Johann Gregorius Hoeroldt. This outstanding chemist and artist discovered the for-

mula for most of the metal oxide colours that are still made today in the factory's own laboratory. His paintings, for example his china pieces, raised the standard of porcelain production to its finest heights. Hoeroldt was active in the Meissen Porcelain Manufactory from 1720 to 1775.

Hoeroldt's work was complemented by the no less famous sculptor Johann Joachim Kaendler, who is to be thanked for the forms of the best-known tableware as well as for more than 2,000 porcelain figures. He worked in

SELB, WEST GERMANY — Hutschenreuther AG has acquired an inestimable treasure in the form of a tradition for making porcelain figurines and other works of art. The current range consists of more than 500 different models for objects actively being produced. Since this particular section of the firm was established in 1917, more than 3,500 models for figurines and other decorative articles have been created.

Although the collection acquired from Fritz Klee, head of the Selb Porcelain Technical School, constituted the modest beginnings of the Hutschenreuther empire, the company's porcelain figurines have increased in importance and world renown over the years. At the same time, the technical facilities required to craft these figurines has had to be expanded and improved on a continuous basis.

Some of the figures are crafted from as many as 570 separate pieces of porcelain and these are then hand-painted. Hutschenreuther is the only porcelain manufacturer to turn out these highly elaborate and intricately worked figures in such large quantities.

Yet this complex procedure has not forced the company to shelve traditional methods in favour of mass production. Thus, while the designs for the figurines have acquired greater complexity over the years, the Hutschenreuther craftsmen

have not resorted to using metal parts or artificial resin to support the figures.

Take for example the famous greyhound figure in which the animals are depicted running and leaping, their feet seeming hardly to touch the base. The animals appear suspended in the air and yet in motion and this creative feat worked by Hutschenreuther's skilled craftsmen, is synonymous with the high standard the company has set in this field.

Collectors of porcelain figures are familiar with the names of the sculptors who have worked for Hutschenreuther, such as Karl Tutter, Carl Werner and Hans Achtziger. While Mr. Achtziger headed the department for many years, his successor, Gunther Granger, has set new goals for Hutschenreuther to ensure its high reputation is maintained worldwide.

Hutschenreuther also produces works of art in another medium, that of crystal, through its subsidiary Theresienthal. Named after Queen Theresia, the wife of King Ludwig the First of Bavaria, Theresienthal began by making prayer beads in 1421, and became a supplier of crystal for royalty from Paris to St. Petersburg.

Theresienthal became famous through the discovery of the formula for making an exceptionally radiant red colour for gold-ruby crystal. The patent, however, was in

the name of the factory's patron, King Ludwig. His famous successor, Ludwig the Second, the admirer of Wagner and builder of fairy-tale castles, liked to drink from Theresienthal's gold-ruby crystal glasses. His taste was such that bankrupt even a king, which is what happened.

Theresienthal's art reached a high point at the beginning of this century, in the art nouveau period and some of the firm's current selection of crystalware date back to this period.

Famous for producing crystal products from the great art epochs, Theresienthal also recreates the styles of the baroque and the Biedermeier, the German equivalent of the British Regency and the French Empire from 1820 to 1840. Theresienthal also taps the not-so-distant past in its use of the Bauhaus style.

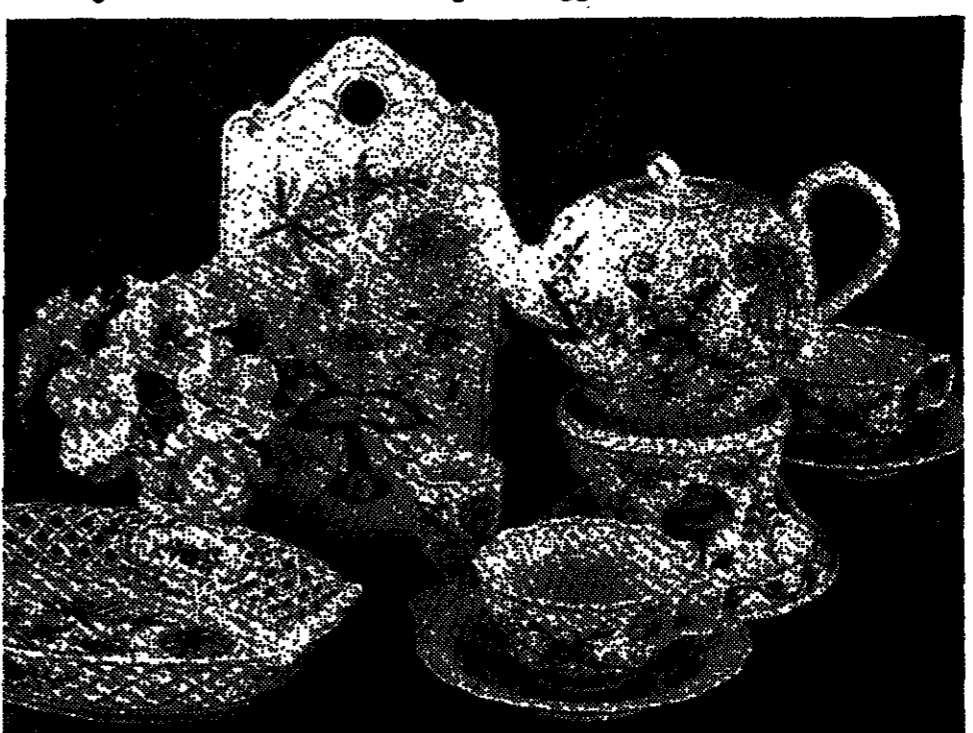
At this year's Autumn Fair in Frankfurt, Theresienthal introduced its new crystal pattern, "Juwel", created by C. Holmgren of Copenhagen. This pattern has a contemporary appearance that is given a traditional flair through delicate engravings (the pattern is available without the engravings). The pattern also comes with a polished gold rim and a hand-painted gold motif.

The company has found that today's market has rediscovered its "Amalfi" pattern, a sure sign that works of art of earlier periods have a lasting appeal.

For the 1980s, Theresienthal has created the "Toccata" set of contemporary styled vases available in black crystal with 24-carat gold melted into it or painted in white and gold. To create such a pattern requires sensitivity, discipline, experience and, not least of all, artistic skill.

proportions in 275 years.

Today, figures from the rococo period enjoy as much popularity as those from the era of art nouveau. Sets with oriental decoration from the days of Hoeroldt as well as the equally well-known Meissen "Blue" patterns have achieved admiration worldwide. The famous "Onion" pattern is an example of the long life of the classic Meissen decorations. It was originally made in 1739 and has been a permanent part of the collection since 1745. Even today, it lends the dinner table a certain refined quality.



Meissen's Onion Design created around 1740 by J. J. Kaendler.

Cheap Imports and Imitations Cracking the Market

by Clotilde Lucey.

SELB, WEST GERMANY — The porcelain industry in West Germany and the rest of Europe is facing increasing pressure from cheap imports but most of all from imitations arriving from the Far East. These imports have reached such a high volume that they constitute a serious danger to the industry, Roland Dorschner, Chairman of the Managing Board of Hutschenreuther AG, warned.

The Head of the German porcelain company said low-priced chinaware from the Far East has already acquired a five per cent share of the European market. "That means that every second piece of porcelain that is placed on the table in Germany is from the Far East," Mr. Dorschner noted. "Twenty years ago the import share was five per cent."

In an interview the Chairman of Hutschenreuther went into the details of the situation. Q: Why are these imports such a problem?

A: We finance all the pro-

duct development and marketing launch. The countries in the Far East profit from that and from our know-how that we have acquired during many years of work in the areas of technology and product range. At the present time there is no effective way to block the theft of our ideas and our designs.

At the same time, the so-called newly industrialized countries have tariff privileges in the Federal Republic, although these countries have become fully competitive and no longer need such protection.

Q: What action do you propose to take?

A: Legal action against copiers and imitators is almost useless or can only be brought into effect from a distance. Therefore, first we must insist on the introduction of an identification of origin for all imported tableware and ornaments made from porcelain, earthenware and fine ceramics. If possible, this identification should be stamped on each item. As in other

member countries in the Common Market, agreements on voluntary restrictions should be made with newly industrialized countries.

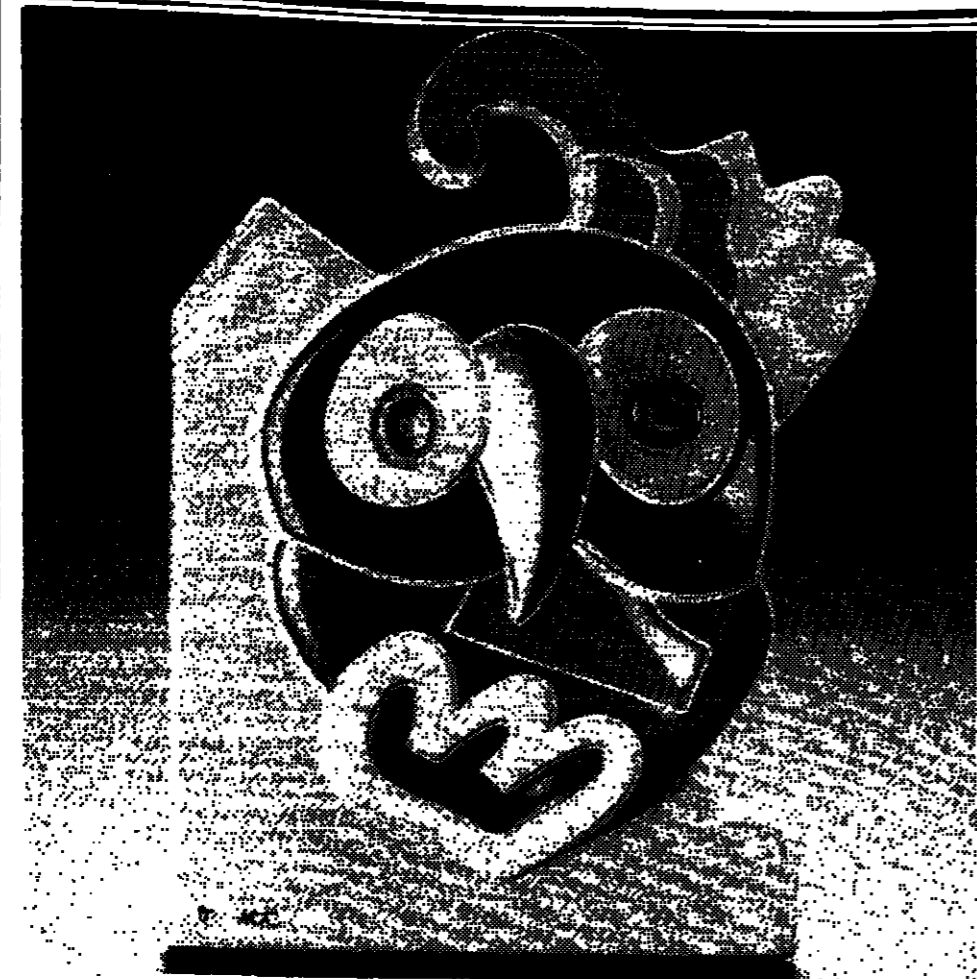
Q: Is it possible to bring that into effect?

A: We are making every effort to do so. It is a matter of security for thousands of jobs in the (economically underdeveloped) east-west border area.

In addition to requests made to the Federal Economics Ministry we are considering financing a joint promotion of the fine ceramics industry in the Federal Republic, perhaps through the Ministry. The consumer can and should be made more aware of the problem. The beautifully set table that we offer the consumer is an inseparable part of communications in the home. We, as producers of fine porcelain in the Federal Republic and in Europe, want to continue to contribute to the home environment and with it to the well-being of people.



Saint Louis set of 5 crystal pieces with engraved floral design.



'Uhu' is an Owl in ceramics made by German artist Oskar Kozschka and sold in a limited edition of 300 by Rosenthal.

Rosenthal Means Ultramodern — and Traditional

by Clotilde Lucey.

SELB, WEST GERMANY — The front and back covers of Rosenthal's glossy catalogue are adorned with the names of the renowned artists whose works are illustrated in the volume. Some of the names have definite "star" quality, instantly recognizable to the general public and include Oskar Kozschka, Salvador Dali and Henry Moore.

The other names require something of a rounder knowledge of exactly who's who in the contemporary art world: Ernst Fuchs, Hap Grieshaber, Victor Vasarely. And yet, this is not a catalogue for a museum exhibition. It is the printed showcase for the Rosenthal Limited Art Series. Its 198 pages contain the art works in porcelain, glass, cera-

mics and other materials that Rosenthal AG has produced in limited editions since 1968 up to last year (the name Rosenthal Limited Art Series did not come into use until 1977).

The company has also made a limited number of Artists' Plates since 1973. These plates display designs which were especially created by a wide-ranging list of personalities

from the worlds of art and culture. Among them are Jean Cocteau, Guenter Grass, Yehudi Menuhin and Emilio Pucci. Some of the artists whose works are displayed in the catalogue have also turned their hands to decorating the firm's buildings. This use of outstanding artists to enhance the working environment of the staff as well as the products at Rosenthal dates back to the time when Walter Gropius, a founder of the Bauhaus Movement, designed the Rosenthal porcelain factory at am Rothbühl in Selb and at the glass factory in Amberg.

These works are representative of only one aspect of the Rosenthal style — the ultramodern or contemporary style. But the company has not totally neglected the traditional. Philipp Rosenthal Sr., who became interested in china and glass while working in a Chicago store, found his inspiration for porcelain designs in Europe's museums, castles and art exhibitions. After founding his porcelain company in 1879, he turned out dinnerware in rococo, baroque, art nouveau and neo-

All That Glitters is not Gold in Murano

by Joyce Dearsley.

A great many tourists visit Venice every year, but how many get up at first light on a Sunday morning in October to make the trip to the island of Murano where the famous Italian glass is fabricated in factories on the island?

Venice is at its most beautiful in autumn when, on certain days, a thick mist brushes the water early in the morning,

before the sun burns through. The adventurous explorer will relish this cloak of grey as it enhances the mystery of the short boat trip between mainland Venice and Murano.

Any number of boats ferry passengers back and forth to the island at approximately fifteen minute intervals, and the fare is cheap. Choose in preference the smaller barques

which are packed full of the chattering locals dressed in black and laden with flowers on their weekly pilgrimage to the peaceful San Michele island, Venice's graveyard. The island's church bell tolls through the mist drawing the boats closer, and finally fades as Murano is reached.

After the hustle and bustle of Venice, the island seems

almost eerily quiet, though characterised, like Venice itself, by the same winding streets and canals, linked intermittently by numerous hump-backed bridges.

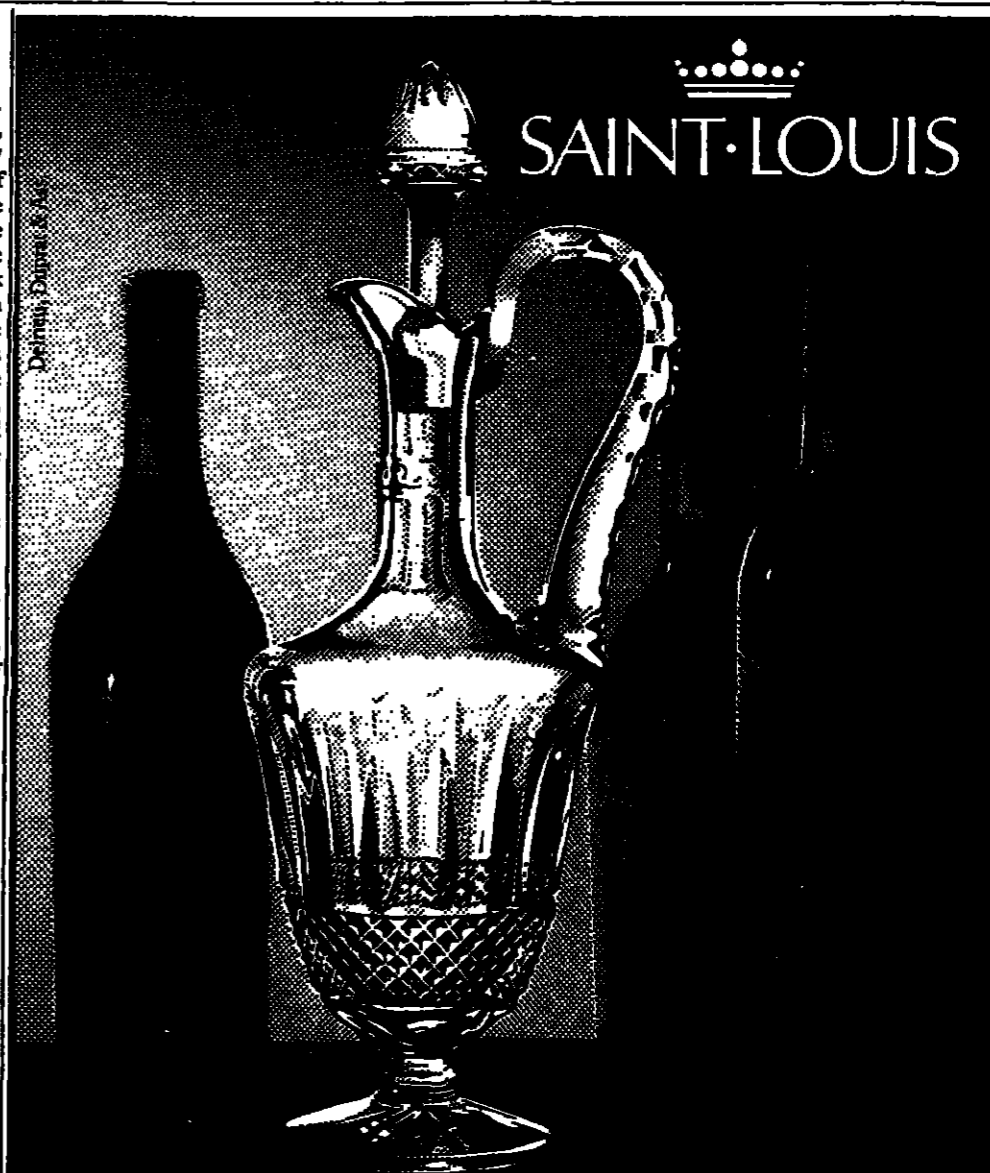
But the reason for this pilgrimage is the world-renowned Murano crystal, and the abundant variety of fragile glass animals, exquisite vases and perfume flacons shot through with gold, and delicately worked figurines in a rainbow of vivid colours seem to spill out of every doorway to leave the visitor reeling at the overwhelming choice.

Browsing around the myriad wares each factory has to offer is a must, and certainly part of the fun. The assistants are knowledgeable and welcome questions concerning the

craftsmanship involved. Some will even allow visitors into the heart of the factory to observe the glass being blown.

Prices do vary, so be sure to shop around. Items are often less expensive than on the mainland, but do not be afraid to bargain with the assistants, as they seem to expect it.

By the time the purchases are made, the sun has burnt off the early mist and the bright colours depicted in each glass figurine are reflected in the fairytale pink, green, yellow and blue houses and bars that overlook the canals. Be sure to sample some of the delectable canapés and a glass of wine or two in one of the bars on the island before taking the return boat.



PRECIOUS CRYSTAL FOR PRECIOUS WINES *

*SHOW ROOMS: Paris, 30 Rue de Paradis
New York, 225 Fifth Avenue

Silver Plate Renaissance in France

by Ashley Starr.

When Paris master silversmiths, renowned for centuries for their perfectly crafted solid silver, turn to making silver plate, you know there is a hint of revolution in the air. The great silver plate renaissance, which is being launched in France, is poised to sweep the American market.

Silversmith to Louis XIV and Napoléon, Odier has been supplying its top-drawer clientele with solid silver since 1690. Next February, they will bring out their first ever silver plate collection, in a highly contemporary design, in contrast to their sterling which is exacting reproductions of the original Empire, Louis XIV and Louis XVI pieces they produced in those periods.

The solid silver period reproductions and the Art Deco designs of Jean Puiforcat have been found on many a princely table since the firm was founded in 1820. This year, the company launched a "mini-collection" in silver plate of the flatware and hollowware based on classical

designs. Specially featured: a coffee and tea service, and a silver plate recreation of the flatware created for the dining room of the Normandie line by Jean Puiforcat in the 1930s.

Sterling is still Puiforcat's best seller in the United States and U.S. sales account for 35 per cent of their turnover. Next year, they plan to open their first U.S. office/showroom in Dallas.

Peter is where the Rothschilds and the Aga Khan go to stock up on solid silver flatware with semi-precious stone handles. "Very few French people now buy sterling," says Claude Peter. "They buy silver plate." Their leading seller is the silver and gold plated Vendôme flatware,

hand-finished with cabochon tips of lapis lazuli. It sells for about 3,500 frs. a place setting.

Peter will open at Bergdorf Goodman's next year and hopes to take advantage of the silver plate renaissance in the United States. "It is catching on there because our silver plate is much more solid and durable than the things that were on the market years ago. Some English silverplate, coffee pots for example, were plated on a base of pewter which was very fragile and vulnerable."

Most serious French silversmiths welcome the government regulations which call for the amount of grams per 12-piece place setting to be stamped on the silver plate. Without those markings, the manufacturer will be unable to benefit from the appellation: "métel argenté" (silver plate) or "plaque d'or" (gold plated).

"The best quality silver plate will have the mark 100 grms for 12 pieces," says Peter. "A mark of 84 grams

will be middle quality, and anything less inferior. It will set us apart from the others. Some Italian imported silver plate has such a thin photographic veil of silver that it vanishes with two rubs of a cloth."

Christofle has been famous for its silver plate since the second Empire. About 80 per cent of all sales are silver plate, with the model "Perle" in the lead along with other reproductions of Empire, Louis XV or Louis XVI styles. Christofle, too, hope the Americans will fall for their silver plate redictions of Art Deco styles.

Ercuis, who sells through Baccarat in the United States, have a large Arab clientele for their lavishly decorated Louis XV reproductions. They recently re-edited a 1930s design called Mouseline.

Other best selling silver plate designs vary from the highly contemporary designs of Henri-Jean Francois, who decorates his Okonias flatware with tiny screws, to

Ravinet d'Enfert's Brantome flatware design with an original three-pronged fork.

Rouinet have just brought out a sleek architectural silver plate collection called "Être" with an oversize champagne bucket, and serving spoon inspired by an Indian rice spoon, designed by French designer Yves Tiralon.

275 YEARS

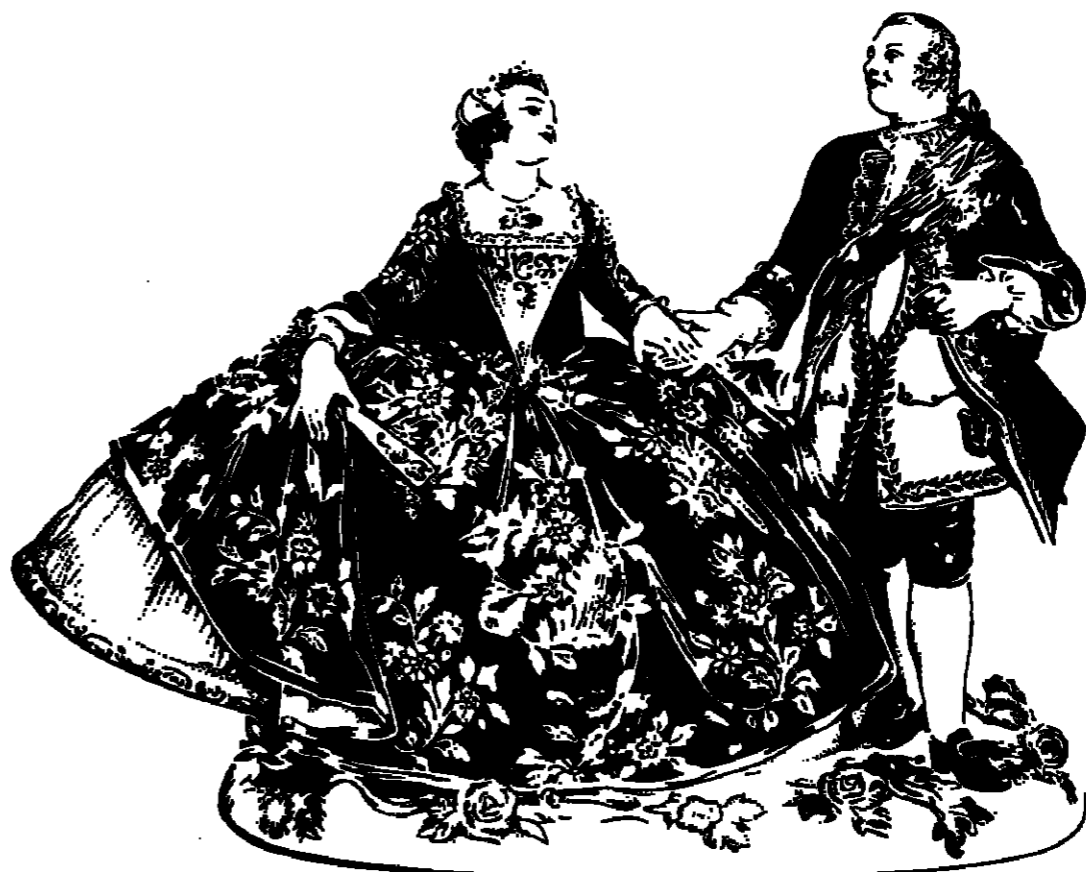
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EUROPE'S

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PORCELAIN



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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



'Aria' by Peter Schilling for Christofle Silverware.

Imitations
market

ARTS / LEISURE

The Big-Name Artists Continue to Attract Sky-High Prices

NEW YORK — A trend observed at recent contemporary art sales at Sotheby's and Christie's in New York this week as the focus shifted to Impressionist and Modern masters: Any work that carries a famous signature, is considered typical of the master and is reasonably large tends to sell far above the highest price estimates regardless of merit.

In contrast, high-quality works that are too small or too unobtrusive often sell at low prices. The works that soar sky-high belong to unrelated or even conflicting aesthetic schools — Impressionist, Cubist, Surrealist, Abstractionist. It is an economic phenomenon. Big money appears to be looking

for havens, and pictures and sculptures will do as long as they are big enough and typical enough to impress new buyers. Their approach gives precedence to historical significance over aesthetic considerations and it has helped Surrealism, which had lost ground in recent years.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

This could be verified on Monday at Christie's with the Barnett Hodes collection of paintings and sculptures formed in Chicago, the American capital of Surrealist collecting. An unexpectedly high price was paid for a drawing in charcoal and pencil done by Jean Metzinger. The mixture of Cubism and Surre-

alism dates the portrait around 1920. Metzinger played an important part in the development of Cubism, but his name is virtually unknown outside specialist circles. No one imagined the drawing would sell easily. It was knocked down to a New York collector at \$11,000, a record price for a Metzinger drawing.

Five minutes later, the professionals attending the sale were in for a bigger surprise. A picture by Francis Picabia in ripolin (a French type of paint) with toothpicks, saws and small coils of lead wire applied to the surface soared to \$214,000.

Picabia is not a great artist, but as a figure of the Parisian avant-garde he is fascinating. Picabia at first drew his inspiration from Impressionism, and in 1909 he jumped on the Cubist bandwagon and became a friend of Metzinger and Albert Gleizes. According to one report, he financed the printing of "Peintures Cubistes," an important essay by the poet Guillaume Apollinaire, in exchange for the inclusion of his name as an "Orpheus" Cubist. Picabia then went to the United States to take part in the 1913 Armory Show in New York.

The American scene, with its emphasis on mechanization made a great impression on the painter, whose "periode mechaniste" started that year. Later he followed the Dada movement and blended abstraction and Surrealism in pieces such as the painting at Christie's. That picture has the added advantage of having belonged to Marcel Duchamp, the painter and sculptor, according to Christie's entry. It

is the kind of painting that will inspire uncontrolled enthusiasm nowadays — historically significant, typical of the artist, and large. The novelty is that such a relatively little-known painter should have been the beneficiary.

A similar blend of Cubism and remote Surrealism rose higher when it came to Giorgio de Chirico, whose "Interiore Metafisico" soared to \$385,000, setting yet another record.

On Tuesday, during a second sale of "Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture" at Christie's, the trend revealed itself to the full. An indifferent Monet, loosely composed and sketchily painted, ascended to a breathtaking \$2.09 million, doubling Christie's highest estimate.

Its virtues lay in its provenance, its subject matter and its date. The picture had been consigned for sale by Walter H. Annenberg, a former U.S. ambassador and well-known collector. Titled "La Promenade," the landscape shows two women in a field, each carrying an umbrella, faintly reminding one of Monet's masterpiece in the Louvre, "Le Printemps." It was painted in 1875 during the historical blossoming of Impressionism. The fact that it is not one of his best paintings clearly did not bother the bidder, described in the New York press as an "entrepreneur" and a new buyer.

The Monet was in starting contrast to a very good view of "Dulwich College" done by Camille Pissarro during his English period, in 1871, which sold for only \$308,000, far below Christie's estimate of \$440,000 to \$500,000. The painting

lies somewhere between the Honfleur school and Impressionism. While its palette is more contrasted and intense than in the Honfleur school, the painting lacks the light and the hazy atmosphere of Impressionism. It is not easily labeled and that killed it in the bidding.

After the Monet, a series of huge prices were offered for large works of the 20th century, some of them remarkable, others less so. An admirable pastel portrait of a woman done by Picasso in 1925 at the height of his neo-classical period brought \$4.29 million, surprising even professionals. The portrait of a young man with red hair by Amedeo Modigliani was very fine, but, again, unexpectedly expensive, bringing \$1.9 million, twice its estimate.

Size combined with obvious names also did the trick for sculpture. A neo-classical bronze figure of a woman by Aristide Maillol, "Flore," which had been oxidized by standing many years in the open and which had been sent by Christie's to Paris to be repainted, soared to \$528,000.

The next day at Sotheby's extraordinary sale, which netted more than \$30 million, similarly inflated prices were paid more than once for second-rate art. A Monet landscape, "Au Jardin: la famille de l'artiste" would almost qualify as kitsch if it were not for the broad brushwork. But, in addition to the magical signature, it has all the trappings of early Impressionist scenes — red flowers in the foreground, sunshine playing through a curtain of trees and tiny figures seated or standing in the grass, in-

cluding a woman with an umbrella. Moreover, the painting is well-documented. The characters are duly identified. None of this turns it into a great painting. But it was enough to send it shooting up to an improbable \$2.42 million.

Three minutes later it was the turn of Corot's portrait of a woman inspired from Raphael. As one connoisseur observed, this makes it neither a Raphael nor a Corot. Moreover, the portrait has suffered serious damage at the bottom that would normally turn off many art lovers. If a Corot deserved to set a record for the artist this was not the one. But it did, at \$3.85 million.

Then some fine paintings sold poorly because they were not large and obvious enough. A highly poetic Pissarro landscape illustrating the romantic mood in Impressionism — two peasant women working in the fields near the edge of a wood under a cloudy sky — went for \$200,000. It was followed by another, even more attractive Pissarro — a haystack rising from a field in greens and mauves under a motley sky of blue, off-white and pale pink. At \$154,000 it was one of the day's bargains.

Less than five minutes later, one of the worst landscapes by Renoir that I remember seeing, "La Plage à Pornic," went for \$330,000. An equally poor portrait of a woman, with the same signature, went up to \$1.76 million. The reason: Renoir's name sounds more familiar to investors than Pissarro's and the expression of the woman's face matches the Hollywoodian idea of



Pastel by Picasso sold for \$4.29 million.

Gay Paree in artistic garb. The sale ended as the portrait of a nude woman by Modigliani doubled its estimate to bring \$4.62 million. The plump body and sensual mental face are singularly devoid of

the vigor and mystery that Modigliani displays when at his best. But Modigliani nudes are rare, and rarity plus size and a great name — the obvious, in short, rather than the art — proved irresistible.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS WALLY FINDLAY GALLERIES

EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS

The Europeans
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Philippe AUGÉ
Beltrán BOFILL
Pierre BOUDIER
André BOURRIE
Jean-Pierre CASSIGNOUL
Georges CHOUQUET PÉREZ
Raymond DILLEY
Jacques EITEL
Louis FABEN
Bernard GANTNER
Claude GAVAUZ
Gilles GORRITI
Fred JESSIP
Jean KIESE
Constantin KLUGE
LE PHO
MICHEL-HENRY
Zvonimir MIRANOVIC
Raymond QUENEC
Matteo SASSONE
Gaston SEBIRE
André VIGNOLES
VU CAO DAM

The Americans
Howard BERNENS
Don HAZEN
David R. HOLMES
Gregory J. J. JEFFE
Frederick McDUFF
The Polish
Yvonne CANU
Camille LESNE
Lucien NEQUELMAN
Jean VOLLET
The Post Impressionists
Suzanne EISENDECK
Francis GALL
André HAMBOURG
Fernand HEBBO
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Breathtaking Objects
Are Cramped in Display

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Few things are as moving as the first traces of art that appeared in caves 34,000 years ago and have been discovered and studied during the last century.

The Musée de l'Homme has assembled a breathtaking display from its own collections, along with works on loan from other countries. The show is a dazzling summation of the first steps of man's creative spirit. It is also, unfortunately, quite often presented with as much showmanship as a boy's collection of curios in a cigar box.

No doubt there is a charming pedagogical touch in the reconstruction of a prehistoric camp covered with the huge bones of the beasts our ancestors preyed upon. But when you have the Venus of Savignone, that of Grimaldi, the lady of Brassempouy and a dozen or so other inestimable traces of that distant past, and find them all crammed into a single cabinet, the result leaves something to be desired.

Obviously what is wrong is the means at the disposal of the people organizing this extraordinary show. The tiny works I have just mentioned, as rare as moon rocks on earth and more significant, would normally deserve to be placed individually in separate showcases spread over a space equal to that devoted to the entire exhibition.

Here are 260 centuries of the dawn of man crowded into a tiny space in a museum that is already filled with anthropological, paleontological or cultural wealth — a wealth that, outside the present show, is stuffed into archaic and dusty boxes or that often lies rampled in the corners of various departments in the wings.

All this is a miserable waste. Yet it should not obscure the fact that the current exhibition is a sweeping view of the origins of art. It begins with the most ancient inscription made by a human hand — a circle with a single vertical radius rising from the bottom, signifying the

womanly well of being, pleasure and life — and culminates in facsimiles of some of the great painted grottoes and the clay bisons of the Tude-Audoubert. It deserves to be visited with tenderness, awe and devotion.

"Art et civilisations des chasseurs de la préhistoire." Musée de l'Homme, Place du Trocadéro, Paris 16, to July 31.

David Horton is an American artist who lives in Louisiana and paints in a manner that calls to mind both Balthus and Pierre Bettecourt. This is not meant as idle comparison, but as a way of suggesting companionship. His women, usually represented in twos, have large heads and eloquently awkward bodies. The painted surface is reminiscent of the Italian frescoes, and at the same time there is a sexual imagery that is less eerie than Bettecourt's fearful assemblages but nonetheless is marked by a certain obsessional mood.

David Horton, Galerie Istria-Damez, 5 rue des Saussaies, Paris 8, to Dec. 1.

Zao Wou-ki has his niche in the Western art world for more than 30 years: that of an Eastern artist speaking the language of Western abstraction or, conversely, a Western artist speaking with an Oriental inflection. His latest canvases at the Galerie de France are unfashionably beautiful. They are single, double or even triple panels with a broad sweep of space and a certain luxury of color and nuance.

There are also some black-brush drawings, one of which admirably illustrates how abstraction and representation are in the eye of the beholder. Simultaneously, the Paris Triennale Gallery is showing Zao Wou-ki's earlier work.

Zao Wou-ki, Galerie de France, 52 rue de la Verrerie, Paris 4, to Nov. 24, and Galerie Parice Triennale, 4 bis rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Dec. 1.



Vénus de Lespugue, Musée de l'Homme collection.

The delightful Antoine Watteau exhibit that was first on view at the National Gallery of Art in Washington and will move to West Berlin next year is currently at the Grand Palais. The Paris exhibit includes 25 paintings that were not on display in Washington.

The most important among these is the "Pèlerinage à l'île de Cythère," which Watteau painted as a reception piece to the Académie Royale. The Grand Palais exhibition affords a unique opportunity

Prominent Sculptors
Dominate Rome Shows

By Edith Schloss

International Herald Tribune

ROME — The art season in Rome, always late to start, has finally opened with an array of international big-timers showing contemporary sculpture.

Kouellis, who has long been a member of the international avant-garde, offers a retrospective of his work of the past 10 years.

The Greek-born Kouellis has an uncanny awareness of the range of materials that surrounds him. He pits weathered surfaces against fresh, vegetal against mineral and evanescent against solid in inventive ways. His large friezes and other works are composed of common objects: charred and worn beams of wood bunched on short metal shelves; a panel of solid wax hung next to iron mesh; a live flame hissing along a white wall; and — best of all — a fragile egg resting against a black expanse of steel.

The juxtaposition of the smooth against rough, of solid against mesh, are tuned to stir our sensual consciousness. His objects, representing the material contrasts we live with, are displayed in sets, in balanced units, with surfaces and textures performing somber and elegant choreographies.

Galleria Ugo Ferranti, Via Tor Millina 26, Rome.

In conceptual art, execution is often minimal and intellectual planning everything. The American, Carl Andre, now staying in Rome, saw travertine as one of the most intriguing building materials of the ancient capital. He has assembled 20 small blocks of it on the floor of the Primo Piano gallery.

The result is a neat and compact sculpture, a low platform with crenellations. The accumulation, in its logic and precision, emanates power. And like much ancient art, like an Egyptian monument, it has an aura of the unexplained and mystical.

Galleria Primo Piano, Via Pansperna 203, Rome.

The Italian Spagnolo, once also concerned with cool modular and conceptual sculpture, has returned to baked earth, the folk-art material of his native Puglia.

He has modeled it freely, form-

ing striding figures and huge heads. Usually he paints it black, giving a charred, tragic effect.

One of the most successful pieces in this show is a large, square relief in warm shades of yellow, rose and beige. It includes fragile imprints of leaves and other vegetation. There is also a striking, giant sun dial.

Galleria L'Isola, Via Gregoriana 5, Rome.

Cy Twombly, another American living in Rome, is one of the best painters of our time. But he is not a sculptor. His experiments include vertical rods and slightly leaning stalks adorned with fans and little blobs of putty. They are painted white.

Except for a little saillike contraption — triangles sitting on a platform with wheels, which is rather cunning — Twombly's attempts at sculpture are in a medium not really meant for him.

Galleria Sperone, Via Pallacorda 5, Rome.

In the '50s, George Segal was one of the main exponents of Pop Art in America. The woman in the stove, the man in the bathroom, the clutch of office workers descending into the subway — all were exactly as they were in real life.

The way we move without thinking — without color, without romantic frills, ordinary gestures in ordinary moments — were arrested and isolated. The tableaux turned the familiar into something extraordinary, pinpointing common life and thus transcending it.

Lately, Segal has concentrated on casting only fragments of the body — an arm cradling a pregnant belly, a hand lying near a breast, fingers near a coffee cup.

But there is a dearth of originals in his two shows in Rome. Except for a figure seated by a cafe table, some heads, some of the new fragments and some panels, there are only pressed-paper multiples and lithographs at U. Ponte.

And lithographs make up the entire show at the American Academy. They include body prints pressed directly on lithograph stone, and pastels and charcoal, drawings of parts of the body.

Galleria Il Ponte, Via S. Ignazio 6, Rome. American Academy in Rome, Via A. Maistra 5.

Something Vital is Missing in 'The Killing Fields'

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Dith Pran saved the life of The New York Times's Cambodia correspondent, Sydney Schanberg, and Schanberg told his story — and Cambodia's — in a 1980 magazine piece that has now been adapted as "The Killing Fields." Shot mostly in

Thailand, the film "creates a vivid picture of the last, desperate months of the Lon Nol government" writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times. "The movie is diffuse and wandering. Bruce Robinson's

MOVIE MARQUEE

screenplay makes clumsily explicit those subtly implicit feelings of doubt and guilt by which Schanberg's recollections of Dith become, in fact, "a story of Cambodia." Directed by Roland Joffe, with Sam Waterston as Schanberg

and Dr. Haing S. Ngor as Dith Pran.

"The latest film in the 'Oh God!' series is at least as commendable for what it doesn't have — John Denver — as for what it does," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times. "George Burns goes it alone in 'Oh God! You Devil,' and it turns out that he's better off that way." Burns plays the devil, whom he depicts as a theatrical agent. The film concentrates on his campaign to win over Bobby Shelton (Ted Wass), an aspiring songwriter who makes the mistake of saying he'd sell his soul to make it big. Directed by Paul Bogart, the film "is a consistently amusing, buoyant comedy, far more effective than you would expect any sequel to

be... It takes a new tack and carries it through to a satisfying finish," says Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times.

Introducing himself to a stranger in the family apartment as "Charles Cummings" — in case you're wondering whose mother you had your way with," Jon Cryer gives "No Small Affair" its "brilliant but definite charm." The film "is on the slight side," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times. "There's not much more to sustain it other than the general impression that Charles [Cryer] is coming of age." Among other things, Charles has an affair with a rock singer, gets to know his mother's balding boyfriend, who advises him that "being weird takes energy you could put into being normal," and is followed home from a stag party by a motherly prostitute. Directed by Jerry Schatzberg with cinematography by Vilmos Zsigmond.

"Just the Way You Are," directed by Edouard Molinaro, stars Kristy McNichol as a talented flutist who suffers from two afflictions — a crippled leg and a fatal attractiveness to men. The film surrounds McNichol and her entourage of admirers, and the process by which she winnows the field of suitors down to one is "surprisingly dull," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

E. Europe Experience Casts Doubt on China's Changes

By ARTHUR N. WALDRON
International Herald Tribune

BELIEF is growing that the Chinese mainland is going to be able to follow the economic development path blazed by such stars as Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan. It is a belief founded chiefly on the similarities among the populations; all are of Chinese origin, all are enterprising, therefore, it seems, all should be successful.

But such an approach ignores two questions that are as critical for China today as they were for the other three more than 20 years ago. The first concerns the nature of the economic reforms: will those that Deng Xiaoping is imposing in China today prove anything like as effective as, for example, those that K.Y. Yin and others devised for Taiwan 25 years ago? The second concerns politics: effective or not, will Mr. Deng's reforms endure?

Certainly the latest reforms represent drastic change for China, but they have plenty of precedents elsewhere in the world. Nor has China introduced capitalism, as so many commentators mistakenly believe, or anything remotely like the free-market systems of the successful modernizing states of China's origin.

Mr. Deng's reforms are radical only by Chinese standards. It has been newsworthy lately that Chinese peasants are permitted to sell some of their crops privately, not because such sales by peasants are unusual elsewhere, but because they are a radical departure from Chinese communist practice. Reporters have filed stories about privately owned restaurants in Beijing not because such restaurants are rare in other countries, but because they used to be illegal in China.

Whether an efficient, decentralized economy can work in a socialist society is questionable.

SUCH measures are part of an attempt to introduce some market mechanisms and greater enterprise autonomy into China's socialist economy, and thus improve efficiency and productivity.

The changes resemble those that were made in Hungary from January 1968, with exactly the same purpose. Those reforms undeniably improved Hungary's economic performance, putting it near the head of the Eastern European class, but they wrought no miracles. Hungary has set no records.

Quite the opposite. It has been by studying Hungary that economists have come to understand just how basic are the difficulties of achieving what China's "socialist modernization" aims for — making the economy efficient while keeping it socialist.

It used to be that many agreed with the argument first made by the Polish economist Oskar Lange in 1938, that there was no contradiction between the two goals. An efficient, decentralized economy, he maintained, could fit without difficulty into a socialist society. If that were so, China would at least know that the road on which she is setting out exists and leads somewhere.

But the recent experience of Eastern Europe has raised some serious doubts. It is hard to reconcile such socialist principles as "equal pay for equal work" with a situation brought about by stress on efficiency where workers in a profitable factory may earn more through profit-sharing than equally hard-working employees of a less well-managed or less fortunate enterprise.

A contemporary Hungarian economist, Janos Kornai, who has analyzed such problems in detail, states flatly that "conflicts are inevitable between the conditions... of efficiency, on the one hand, and of the ethical principles... of a socialist economy on the other."

It has proved very difficult to run a truly efficient economy in socialist Hungary, this despite well-thought-out regulations that are clearly designed to foster economic rationality. Theory and practice are very different. Price discipline, for example, may look strict on paper, but in practice enterprise managers, tax officials, and bankers engage in a process of give and take that attenuates it. The problems that plague Hungary are bound to appear in China as well.

Western China-watchers are already drawing the parallels. Columbia University sociology professor Andrew Walder, for example, writes:

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Statoil Is to Run Oil Field

Oslo Ousts Mobil From Staffjord

Reuters

OSLO — The Norwegian government has averted a split in the ruling three-party center-right coalition by allowing a Norwegian company to take over operation of the country's biggest oil field.

Statoil, the state-owned oil company, is to take over operation of the Staffjord field off central Norway from Mobil Corp. of the United States beginning January 1987 and January 1989, a government spokesman said Thursday.

Mobil, responsible for making Staffjord Norway's most profitable field, has resisted the move and said in an open letter to the government Thursday that safety and economic factors made a changeover impossible before 1995.

Norway's Center Party, a minority partner in the coalition, had threatened to bring about a government vote unless Statoil was made operator of the field, parliamentary sources said. But the main opposition Labor Party also gave its support to Statoil, and a defeat would have been a serious blow to Prime Minister Kaare Willoch's dominant Conservative Party.

Mr. Willoch, who formed the coalition last year after two years of minority government, faces a general election next autumn.

The government spokesman said the Statoil takeover would take place as soon as it was safe and the two companies would have to negotiate a reasonable transition.

Foreign oil companies operating on the Norwegian continental shelf have been watching the Staffjord case with considerable interest. Energy analysts said the foreign operators would be disappointed by Oslo's decision.

International companies have argued that Norway favors Statoil and the two other Norwegian companies, Saga Petroleum and Norsk Hydro, by giving them the best exploration opportunities.

Senior government sources said Thursday that the British government, which owns about 20 percent of the Staffjord oil because the field straddles the two nations' borders, has expressed concern over the decision to change operators.

London fears that the change could affect production levels from the field.

From The Hague Tribunal
Major Settlements Between Iran and U.S. Companies

Company	Amount (\$ millions)	Date
R.J. Reynolds	\$38.0	Aug. '84
General Motors	20.0	Aug. '84
Reading & Bates	15.0	Dec. '83
American International Group	10.0	Dec. '83
Pfizer Inc.	7.8	Feb. '83
E.R. Squibb	6.5	Feb. '83
Esso Africa Inc.	5.4	May '83
Warner Lambert	3.8	April '83
Gould Marketing	3.8	June '84
Carrier Corporation	3.0	June '83
Sperry Corporation	2.8	Sept. '82
General Electric	2.7	March '83
General Tire	2.4	Sept. '83
General Motors	2.1	Dec. '83
Wards Inc.	2.0	Sept. '82
General Motors	1.4	Jan. '83
General Motors	0.9	July '82

Iran-U.S. Hearings Stumble On But Panel's Slowness Irks Many

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When two Iranian judges pummeled a Swedish colleague two months ago at the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague, they apparently were expressing a dissatisfaction that many participants in the process share.

Perhaps inevitably, nobody is very happy with the claims tribunal, which has the chore of mopping up after one of the most frustrating episodes in U.S. history. The tribunal's task really began five years ago last Wednesday, when Iran announced that it would withdraw all its money from U.S. banks. After pretrial meetings with administration officials, President Jimmy Carter froze all Iranian assets in American banks, including their branches abroad.

Over the next 14 months these assets furnished most of the chips in the bargaining to release the American diplomats being held hostage in Tehran. After the hostages were released and the assets unfrozen, \$1 billion remained in a special account from which the tribunal could make awards.

In its decisions, some lawyers say, the tribunal is making significant contributions to international law. In particular, it has held that Iran must fully compensate foreigners whose property it expropriated. This shores up a traditional rule of international law that has been under growing attack in the last two decades.

Of the 3,848 claims filed — all but a few brought by Americans against Iran — the great majority are still undecided. One claimant alone prepared nearly 800 pounds (363.6 kilograms) of documents, and so far the tribunal has pared relatively little from the mountain of paper. Fewer than a third of the Americans' 518 large claims — those for more than \$250,000 — have been resolved. And the smaller claims, which outnumber the large ones by 5-to-1, have hardly been touched.

So far about half of the U.S. claims to come before the tribunal have been dismissed and few claimants have been awarded as much as they

sought. But Arthur W. Rovine, formerly the American agent at the tribunal and now a lawyer in the New York office of Baker & McKenzie, said that still fewer would have succeeded in U.S. courts.

Iran could have used the sovereign immunity and "act of state" defenses — which generally make it difficult to win against a foreign government — in U.S. courts. But those defenses are not available before the tribunal, Mr. Rovine explained.

The panel has awarded \$306 million to Americans, almost all of which has been paid out of the \$1-billion fund. Meanwhile, more than \$400 million has accumulated in interest, which is paid into a separate account. Iran cannot withdraw the interest income and this will probably be used to replenish the fund when it sinks to \$500 million. Iran is obligated to replenish the fund when it slips below that level.

The two biggest awards so far went to R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International, a unit of R.J. Reynolds Industries, which recovered \$49.8 million, and American Insurance Group, which received almost \$14 million. Both those sums included large amounts of interest. Starratt Housing Corp. has also succeeded before the tribunal and experts are now assessing its loss for the tribunal so that an award can be made.

"There's a great sense of frustration with the pace of the proceedings," said Michael Silverman, a lawyer in the Washington firm of Surrey & Morse who has argued several cases in The Hague. He said the proceedings could drag out for another decade.

Further delays resulted when Judge Nils Mangard was attacked on Sept. 3, the first day after the summer recess. The two Iranian judges, Mahmoud Kashani and Shafat Shafiei, reportedly lay in wait for the Swedish jurist in front of the meeting room.

Mr. Kashani was said to have grabbed Mr. Mangard's collar and shaken him while Mr. Shafiei pummeled Mr. Mangard, 69, on the back.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

BASF Says Profit Rose by 75% in First 3 Quarters

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG is on course for record profit this year, after the West German chemical group's pretax profit surged 75.6 percent to 1.84 billion Deutsche marks (\$62 billion) in the first three quarters from 1.05 billion DM a year earlier, Hans Albers, the managing board chairman, has reported.

Mr. Albers said Thursday that there was a strong prospect of 1984 pretax profit rising 50 percent above 1983's 1.68-billion-DM result. But he cautioned that group profit next year could drop below 1984 levels because of what is expected to be a significant slowdown in sales growth.

"In 1985, we probably won't achieve the very high, two-digit growth in sales" experienced this year, Mr. Albers said.

World group sales, boosted by strong exports and benefiting from record profit this year, after the West German chemical group's pretax profit surged 75.6 percent to 1.84 billion Deutsche marks (\$62 billion) in the first three quarters from 1.05 billion DM a year earlier, Hans Albers, the managing board chairman, has reported.

Profits were strongest among crop protection products and fibers, and the group's overall result was aided significantly by a 40-percent reduction in fertilizer losses.

Also contributing to the record 9-month result, Mr. Albers said, was a return to profit by BASF's

plastics business. Refinery operations, as well as tape and videocassette production, continued to show significant losses.

Mr. Albers said BASF experienced a "golden October" and a strong November in sales. He expressed confidence that 1985 results will be bolstered by a dollar that will remain strong against the Deutsche mark. He also said he expects West Germany's economic recovery to continue next year at a rate close to this year's projected 2.5 percent growth in gross national product.

News of the spurt in pretax earnings failed to lift BASF shares in Frankfurt; they closed unchanged Friday at 169.80. Industry sources said the jump in chemical profits — as reflected Wednesday by Hoechst's 60-percent rise to 2.119 billion DM — had been widely anticipated.

Further downward pressure on shares of the Big Three chemical companies — BASF, Hoechst and Bayer — comes from a sense among investors that the groups' results have peaked, the sources said. BASF shares have also been dampened by widespread speculation that formaldehyde, of which BASF is the world's largest producer, may cause cancer.

Mr. Albers, asked about the speculation, said no cancer cases had been reported among BASF employees. He said BASF was complying with stringent safety regulations imposed by the federal authorities after the controversy began last summer. Formaldehyde

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Fed Says Factory Use Fell 0.2% in October

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. factory use dropped slightly in October, the third consecutive month production levels have declined, the Federal Reserve Board said in a report Friday.

The Fed said the October operating rate was 81.8 percent of capacity, down from September's 82 percent. The 0.2-percentage point drop compared with an 0.6-point decline in September and a 0.1-point fall in August.

The operating rate, which includes U.S. factories, mines and utilities, had risen every month from November 1982 to last August, and peaked at 82.7 percent of capacity in July.

The report Friday added to a growing list of indicators tending to confirm a dramatic slowdown in the U.S. economy. It came a day after the Fed said industrial production was unchanged in October.

In addition, the Commerce Department said Thursday that business sales fell 0.5 percent in September while business inventories expanded by 0.6 percent.

Many economists had expected a September production decline to be offset by an October advance. But Robert Ormer, chief economist at the Commerce Department, said the gain was lost because of a strike against General Motors Corp. plants in Canada that caused parts shortages in the United States and cut into U.S. production.

Also, coal production fell 25 percent during the month as consumers used stockpiles built up in anticipation of a strike that never occurred, Mr. Ormer said. The production index would otherwise have posted a gain of between 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent, he said.

The pace of economic growth, as measured by the gross national product, was 2.7 percent in the third quarter, less than one-third the rate during the first half.

According to the Federal Reserve report, the biggest decline in factory use during October was in

the mining sector. The operating rate at U.S. mines dropped to 74.4 percent from 77.3 percent the month before.

The operating rate at manufacturing plants dropped slightly, to 82.1 percent from 82.2 percent.

The operating rate for utility companies declined to 82.8 percent from 82.9 percent in September.

U.K. Inflation Increased to 5% During October

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate rose to 5 percent in October, a jump of 0.3 percent over the previous month, the Department of Employment said Friday.

On a monthly basis, prices rose by 0.6 percent during October from September.

But officials said the rate should have dropped again by the end of this month because of cuts by British building societies, or savings-and-loan institutions, in their mortgage rates.

The 1-percent cut announced last week will bring most mortgages down to 11.75 percent.

The main reason for the October jump in inflation, the department said, was a rise in the price of gasoline, but inflation was also pushed up by higher housing costs.

Some goods fell in price, including furniture, clothes and fruit, the department said.

Tom King, the secretary of state for employment, said that by the end of the year, inflation should be down to the government's 4.75-percent target for the final quarter of the year.

Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Nov. 16, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

	S	D.M.	F.F.	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.45	112.45	36.75	13.12	173.0	5.08	134.00
Brussels	3.45	75.445	20.20	6.57	3,265.2	17.90	34,501
Frankfurt	3.962	3.77		32.64	1,408	88	17,131
London	1.2549			2.12	1,212.2	11.48	3,075
Paris	1.2549	2,317.10	49.21	202.30		30.791	7,922.2
New York		1.2523	2,972	1,151	8,645.30	3,551.60	2,449.7
Japan	9.111	11.11		2.12	1,212.2	11.48	3,075
Switzerland	1.2549	2,317.10	49.21	202.30		30.791	7,922.2
Zurich	2.445	3,062.2	57.85	266.8	1,328	73.9	4,084.6
Denmark	0.7532	0.9778	2,214	6,153	1,381.6	2,577	6,664
Sweden	0.7532	0.7995	2,214	6,153	1,381.6	2,577	6,664
SPR						30.42774	2,492

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	118.25	118.00	118.00	-0.25
IBM	112.00	111.75	111.75	-0.25
GE	110.00	109.75	109.75	-0.25
Amgen	108.00	107.75	107.75	-0.25
Amgen	106.00	105.75	105.75	-0.25
Amgen	104.00	103.75	103.75	-0.25
Amgen	102.00	101.75	101.75	-0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.25
Amgen	98.00	97.75	97.75	-0.25
Amgen	96.00	95.75	95.75	-0.25

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2877.12	2875.00	2875.00	-2.12
Trans.	2875.00	2873.00	2873.00	-2.00
Comp.	2873.00	2871.00	2871.00	-2.00
Vol.	479.13	478.13	478.13	-0.25

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
2877.12	2875.00	2875.00	-2.12	479.13
2875.00	2873.00	2873.00	-2.00	478.13
2873.00	2871.00	2871.00	-2.00	477.13

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 81,448,000
Prev. 4 P.M. 81,338,000
Prev. 3 P.M. 81,228,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Unchanged	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week	Year	Vol.
2875.00	-2.12	2875.00	2875.00	479.13
2873.00	-2.00	2873.00	2873.00	478.13
2871.00	-2.00	2871.00	2871.00	477.13

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	108.00	107.75	107.75	-0.25
Amgen	106.00	105.75	105.75	-0.25
Amgen	104.00	103.75	103.75	-0.25
Amgen	102.00	101.75	101.75	-0.25
Amgen	100.00	99.75	99.75	-0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

West German Groups May Start Bidding for Flick's Krauss Maffei

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — A bidding war for Krauss Maffei AG, maker of the Leopard tank and subsidiary of the Flick industrial group, appears to be about to start between two groups of potential West German buyers.

One group is led by a major machinery and robot maker, Industrie-Werke Karlsruhe Augsburg AG, or IWK, and the other, by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom, or MBB, West Germany's leading aerospace company.

But Karl Friedrich Flick, owner of the privately held firm, may not be interested in selling the profitable arms-making subsidiary, observers here say.

Earlier this year it was suggested that Flick was considering selling Krauss Maffei, which posted record sales of 2.2 billion DM in 1983.

West Germany's Cartel Office in Berlin Friday confirmed recent press reports that IWK had last week informed the antitrust office of its interest in buying a majority stake in Krauss Maffei. A cartel office spokesman said IWK representatives had not formally applied for takeover approval, but instead spoke of IWK's intention to form a takeover consortium with Dornier GmbH, an aerospace company, and Diehl GmbH, a maker of watches, electronic components as well as weapons.

The spokesman said that IWK

hoped to acquire more than 50 percent of Krauss Maffei, with 25 percent going to Diehl and 10 percent to Dornier. He said the Cartel Office would evaluate a formal takeover bid by such a consortium "far more favorably" than its earlier assessment this summer of a possible takeover by an MBB-led group, because the IWK group has a more marginal market share in weapons-related products.

Industry sources put the asking price for Krauss Maffei at about 150 million Deutsche marks (\$50.7 million) to 200 million DM, if indeed Flick should sell it. News of IWK's takeover intentions boosted IWK's shares 9.80 DM to end at 239 DM Friday on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

IWK and Dornier declined comment, but a spokesman at Diehl said the news of Diehl's alleged participation in a consortium came as a "surprise" because there have been no talks between IWK and Diehl on the matter. He suspected IWK had mentioned Diehl as a partner it would like to see in a takeover bid.

A source at MBB who asked not to be named said the company remains interested in acquiring management control of Krauss Maffei. As yet, MBB has not made a formal bid for control.

The source said MBB is still seeking to acquire a large minority stake in Krauss, and would combine with Grob-Werke GmbH, a light-aircraft manufacturer, and a large commercial bank in obtaining enough shares to acquire management control.

Occidental Cancels a Joint Venture; Was to Exploit Mideast, North Sea Oil

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Occidental Petroleum Corp. has canceled plans to form a new joint venture, Arab Oxy, to locate and develop oil fields in the Middle East and North Sea, apparently because of a shortage of investors.

Occidental Petroleum said Thursday that it had "terminated" an offering of 21.5 million shares of stock for half of the proposed privately held company because of "a tightening of liquidity in the Middle East."

Arab Oxy was to have been owned equally by Occidental Petroleum and private Middle Eastern investors. The venture was announced May 7 in Bahrain and the stock was not offered in either the United States or Britain.

Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, said his company would continue its exploration and production of oil and gas in the region, despite the abandonment of the Arab Oxy project. Recently, the company has announced additional discoveries in Oman and Pakistan.

"We are very pleased with our recent exploration successes," Mr. Hammer said. "We will continue to aggressively develop and produce these fields while conducting exploration through the Middle East."

BASF Says Its Profit Rose 75% for First 3 Quarters

(Continued from Page 11)

accounts for about 1 billion DM, or 2.8 percent, of BASF's annual sales.

Mr. Albers emphasized that BASF would maintain a "flexible policy" on an expected dividend increase on 1984 earnings. He said the payout does not have to increase in proportion to the increase in group net. BASF paid 7 DM per share last year, as did Hoechst and Bayer.

Westdeutsche Landesbank, in its October Stock Survey, projects an increase of 1 DM to 8 DM among each of the Big Three for 1984. But Margot Schoenen, a market analyst at Westdeutsche, said BASF's results are "surprisingly good" and that there is now growing sentiment in the market that the Big Three will raise their dividends to 9 DM.

"We're advising our clients to hold on to their chemical stocks," she said.

Mr. Albers noted that BASF plans to expand its business in the United States, which currently accounts for 15 percent of total sales. He said nine-month sales in the United States were up 30 percent from a year earlier, and added that 90 percent of those sales came from U.S.-based production.

BASF's chief U.S. subsidiaries are BASF Wyandotte Corp., based in Parsippany, New Jersey, with sales last year of \$1.06 billion and pretax profit of \$19.8 million. Badische Corp. of Williamsburg, Virginia, with 1983 sales of \$671.2 million and earnings of \$29.5 million, and BASF Systems Corp. of Bedford, Massachusetts, with 1983 sales of \$110.3 million but losses of \$12.4 million.

TRW Reports Charging U.S. Too Much

United Press International

CLEVELAND — TRW Inc. says that it may have overcharged the Pentagon several million dollars because of irregularities in estimating costs on military contracts at its aircraft-parts plant in Cleveland.

A spokesman said that the company had voluntarily reported the overcharges to the Defense Department and its prime contractors and that it is disciplining from 15 to 20 employees involved. It also said that it has pledged to make restitution.

In Washington, the Defense Department said it had been advised by TRW of "serious incidents of material overpricing and cost mischarging." It added that the inspector general's office had begun an investigation.

"These pricing and cost mischarging violations have occurred over a period of approximately six years and are estimated to have cost the Department of Defense several millions of dollars," the Pentagon said in a prepared statement.

TRW said the overcharges involved mainly production of blades and foils for jet engines.

TRW said it "regrets the actions of a few people who violated company policy. We will make prompt restitution of any mischarges that may have resulted and are taking corrective action to prevent any recurrence of the problem, including disciplinary action against those responsible."

Robert Lundy, TRW vice president of public relations, said discipline will range from letters of reprimand to suspension and dismissal. He said a supervisor who was relatively new on the job involved spotted the problem.

"One of our managers saw something he thought was irregular," he explained. "He reported it, and we launched a broad investigation." Mr. Lundy added.

Mannesmann Lifts Sales, Profit in the 3d Quarter

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann AG, the West German steel, pipe and machinery concern, said Friday that earnings improved in the third quarter but remained unsatisfactory, despite higher sales mainly from foreign business.

Third-party sales, consisting of sales by domestic and foreign companies in which Mannesmann's interests exceed 50 percent, rose by 11 percent to 10.63 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.59 billion) in the first nine months from 9.60 billion DM a year ago.

Pipe operations are still losing money, but the group's unit, Mannesmann Demag AG is no longer reporting losses. Other sectors improved earnings compared with the same period in 1983.

The quarterly report by the company made no forecast for 1984 dividend payments.

Last year's dividend was cut to 4 DM from 6 DM as world group net fell 65 percent to 96 million DM from 280 million DM as the result

Dunlop Decentralizes Management System

Reuters

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings PLC said Friday that its operational management is being decentralized into seven profit centers following a board restructuring earlier this month.

Refinancing is being worked out with Dunlop's 46 creditor banks. Sources said the new chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, prefers decentralized management.

Bank Terminates Storage Loan Pact

United Press International

LOUISVILLE, Colorado — A \$150-million loan commitment from Chemical Bank of New York for the short-term operation of the financially troubled Storage Technology Corp. was terminated by the bank Friday, company officials said.

The company was looking elsewhere for short-term funds, said the spokesman, Gordon Swartzfager.

Storage Technology, which produces printers and data storage and retrieval equipment for computers, filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code last month. The com-

pany also laid off more than 1,300 employees.

Mr. Swartzfager said he did not know why the agreement, announced Nov. 6, was terminated. The commitment was subject to the execution and delivery of a definitive loan agreement and to entry of a final order of the bankruptcy court authorizing the loan on or before Nov. 26. Bank officials said they did not plan to deliver an agreement by that date.

The company was discussing loans with other financial institutions to get the money needed to conduct business during reorganization, he said.

COMPANY NOTES

American Stores Co. said it has agreed to sell REA & Derick Inc., a subsidiary, to People's Drug Stores Inc. for \$85 million. REA & Derick operates 134 retail drug stores, mostly in Pennsylvania.

Berlebach AG, the West German media concern, said it plans to invest 2.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$965.5 million) in the United States over the next two years to double its current 1-billion-DM annual sales there. The company said that world group sales of 10 billion DM in 10 years time is its goal.

Eagle Computer Inc. said it reached a repayment agreement with its bank and a committee representing its unsecured creditors. The accord replaces an earlier plan, the terms of which the company said it could not meet due to lower than expected first-quarter revenues. Eagle suffered heavy losses after an International Business Machines Corp. copyright suit.

Electrolux AB, the Swedish elec-

trical-goods concern, said it completed as expected the purchase of 49 percent of the shares in Italian household-appliance company, Industrie Zanussi SpA. Electrolux and other holders will invest \$125 million in Zanussi.

Ford Motor Co. retained its position as leading foreign car seller in France in the first nine months of 1984, raising its market share to 7.9 percent from 6.8 percent a year earlier. Fiat moved up into second place, with 5.7 percent, displacing Volkswagen, which had 5.31 percent, according to industry figures.

Hoechst AG, the West German chemicals company, said it completed plans to increase annual production capacity of polyester film by 35 percent to 40,000 tons a year at its U.S. plant in Greer, South Carolina, costing \$60 million in investment. Polyester film is used mainly for computer, audio and video tapes.

McDonnell Douglas Corp., whose Health Services Division is

one of the largest U.S. suppliers of hospital computer systems, has acquired Science Dynamics Corp. for an undisclosed sum, officials said. McDonnell Douglas said Science Dynamics will operate as a subsidiary and may be renamed McDonnell Douglas Physician Systems.

Molson Cos., a Canadian brewing company, said it expects earnings before tax for fiscal 1985, ending March, to be below 1984's record 51.3 million Canadian dollars (\$39.5 million). Second-quarter profit fell 34 percent to 21.8 million dollars from 29.3 million dollars a year earlier.

Polaroid Corp. the U.S. photographic concern, said it has become an equal partner in a venture with Behringwerke AG, an affiliate of Hoechst AG, the West German chemicals company, for the development of a single, cost-effective and rapid medical diagnostic systems.

E. Europe Changes Cast Doubt on China Reforms

(Continued from Page 11)

example, has examined the network of informal connections among enterprises and bureaucrats in China, similar to that found in Eastern Europe. He argues that it creates a system that is not a true market or a true bureaucracy, but rather a "regime of bargaining" among the various entities in the system, in which informal relationships between administrators and the real keys to economic decision-making. Under such circumstances neither incentives nor penalties turn out to be very strong, regardless of what the rules may say.

To the extent that China is able to implement East European-style reforms, economic efficiency will undoubtedly be improved. But it would be a serious mistake to expect dramatic changes like the ones

that have transformed Taiwan, Hong Kong or Singapore.

Even if the reforms are implemented flawlessly and maintained over the long term, Mr. Deng's reforms can only ameliorate China's economic situation. But whether they will have a chance to do even that depends upon the outcome of the succession struggles that will almost certainly ensue when Mr. Deng passes from the scene.

His personal power has been the key to the implementation of the reforms so far. Without his ability to overrule those who oppose them, few of the measures of recent years could have been initiated.

Now, clearly, Mr. Deng's hope is that the reforms will succeed, and that as they enrich people, they will create strong new constituencies that will be able to protect the new system from attack after he is gone.

For the reforms will certainly be attacked. They go against far too much of what has been orthodox belief in China for the last 30 years to escape ideological challenge. A state that used to exorcise "imperialism" now welcomes foreign visitors and foreign investors. Long years of stress on equalization have been displaced by a recognition of the need for some to get rich first.

Such changes are difficult to square with communist ideology.

Furthermore, while the reforms benefit some, they harm others: those who lose their jobs in economic rationalization, those who lack economic skills (many cadres fall in this group), members of the military and state bureaucracies. Those who are harmed by them will work against the changes.

But given the nature of many of the reforms, it is likely that Mr.

Deng's gamble may succeed in part. No one who visits China can avoid picking up a sense that many of the changes are genuinely popular.

Let us not forget, however, that an even more powerful and ruthless (and seemingly popular) politician than Deng Xiaoping tried, while he lived, to change those who he thought they could not be reversed after his death.

That politician was Mao, and the changes he made were carried out by means of the Cultural Revolution, which Mr. Deng now seeks to repudiate in its entirety.

What Mr. Deng can do to Mao, we may discover before too long, someone else can do to Mr. Deng. Arthur N. Waldron teaches Chinese history at Princeton University. He has recently returned from a five-week trip in China.

Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal Makes Slow Headway

(Continued from Page 11)

Witnesses reportedly intervened, and Mr. Mangard, though shaken, was unhurt.

"If Mangard ever dares to enter the tribunal chamber again," Mr. Kashani was quoted as saying, "either his corpse or mine will lie rolling down the stairs."

The Iranians had accused Mr. Mangard of incompetence and of continuing siding with the Americans. Although the Iranians had been unhappy with all their colleagues, special animosity was reserved for Mr. Mangard. The tribunal consists of three Iranian judges, three U.S. judges and three judges of other nationalities. The Iranian judges almost always vote for the Iranian side and the American judges usually vote for the American side, so the neutral judges often cast the decisive votes and consequently are under great pressure.

The proceedings were suspended after the attack, and the United States has formally requested the removal of Mr. Kashani and Mr. Shafiei. But the Iranians reported they want an arrangement under which the two Iranian judges would be replaced by Mr. Mangard and the Dutch judge, Willem Riphagen, were also changed.

Two semi-monthly publications that report voluminously on the tribunal, the Iranian Assets Litigation Reporter and Mealey's Litigation Reporter: Iranian Claims, have reported that Iran has already chosen replacements for its two judges. They are said to be Hamid Bahmani of the Bureau of International Legal Services in Tehran and a Judge Mostafavi of a public court in Tehran. Mr. Mostafavi's first name is not known.

Michael P. Mealey, publisher of the Litigation Reporter, said he had been told by sources in Tehran that the replacements would be ready within two weeks. William Keough, editor of the Iranian Assets Litigation Reporter, which costs \$2,000 a year, said the replacements might arrive later, because the Iranians want to delay the proceedings.

Another theory, offered by Mr. Rovine, the former U.S. agent to the tribunal, is that the Iranians are waiting until December. Mr. Mangard has long been expected to submit a letter of resignation then, effective next May or June, and so the Iranians could assert that they had succeeded in ejecting the Swedish jurist, Mr. Rovine said.

Notwithstanding the delays and an emphasis on compromise that exasperates some U.S. lawyers, the tribunal will leave a mark on international law, most experts say. In particular, dispute has focused on the measure of compensation for U.S. companies whose holdings were expropriated.

"This has been a very controversial area of international law for several decades, and I think their decisions will be enormously influential," said Bruce Clagett, a Washington lawyer who has represented several companies before the tribunal and who is now writing two law journal articles on the subject. The traditional rule in international law is that expropriation must be accompanied by "prompt, adequate and effective compensation." But some lawyers argue that the situation has changed, because of the development of a "new international economic order" and passage of several resolutions in the

United Nations that seem to permit less compensation.

Because international law is molded loosely by custom and precedent, experts say the tribunal's findings will be important evidence that the old test is still good law. The basis of assessment that the tribunal has favored is "going concern value." This standard, which includes a company's potential for profits and the good will it has built up, is roughly its fair market value before expropriation.

But lawyers say the panel's decisions are not as useful as they might be, because the options are short and contain little background and analysis.

In another important area of international law, the tribunal has had to decide whether dual nationals, of both the United States and Iran, can bring claims against Iran.

Following a number of precedents, the panel said that dual nationals could bring such claims if their "dominant and effective" nationality was American.

Thus someone who is nominally also Iranian could succeed against Iran if he is more closely associated with the United States. Lawyers say this decision has outraged Iran and has been a significant reason for ill will directed at the tribunal.

PBA Hopes to Fly Again Soon

The Associated Press

NAPLES, Florida — Provincetown-Boston Airlines Inc., which was grounded Nov. 10 for safety violations, hopes to resume service Tuesday to 17 destinations.

The regional carrier, which is based here, expects to use its 10-passenger Cessna 402C aircraft on those routes, then restore service by Nov. 25 to all 35 cities originally served, PBA announced Thursday.

The airline's operating certificate was withdrawn Saturday by the Federal Aviation Administration after a former pilot complained that PBA was not maintaining its fleet properly and that some crew members were not cleared to operate certain aircraft.

Beginning Tuesday, PBA expects to serve New York City, the Florida cities of Naples, Tampa, Miami, Key West, Fort Myers, Punta

Gorda, Sarasota, Fort Lauderdale, Marathon and Marco Island, and the Massachusetts cities of Boston, Hyannis, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, New Bedford and Provincetown.

Blue Bell Plans to Go Private

Reuters

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Blue Bell Inc., the apparel company, said Friday that its shareholders approved an agreement that would make it a private company owned mainly by an employee-stock ownership plan, certain members of Blue Bell's existing management and a partnership organized by Kelso & Co. Each Blue Bell outstanding share is to be converted into the right to receive \$47.65 in cash.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

16 November 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue price. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT	\$ 127.36	LYONNAIN BANK INTL. POB 68 Geneva 11	\$ 111.50
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LN	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of America	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Europe	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of France	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Germany	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Italy	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Japan	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of London	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Mexico	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of New York	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Paris	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Rome	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Spain	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Sweden	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Switzerland	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Tokyo	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Union	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Venezuela	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of West Germany	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Yugoslavia	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Zaire	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of Zimbabwe	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the Caribbean	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the Middle East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the Pacific	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the South	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the North	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the East	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50
(d) Bank of the West	\$ 127.36	(w) Lyonnain Int'l Bank	\$ 111.50</

**Friday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M.: 6,760,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.: 5,378,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

B									
74	BAT	129	34	545	3%	2%	3%	+ +	+ +
75	2								
76	SRT	15	5	19	11%	11%	11%	+ +	+ +
77	2								
78	BTX			11	11%	11%	11%	+ +	+ +
79	Bongers	33	12	41	21%	21%	21%	+ +	+ +
80	2								
81	Bailyw	2		41	41%	41%	41%	+ +	+ +
82	2								
83	Barner	2		41	41%	41%	41%	+ +	+ +
84	2								
85	BarVIG	2		41	41%	41%	41%	+ +	+ +
86	2								
87	Beard	2		32	32%	32%	32%	+ +	+ +
88	2								
89	Beidai	3.00	19.4	20	19%	19%	19%	+ +	+ +
90	2								
91	Beitron			20	20%	20%	20%	+ +	+ +
92	2								
93	BeitSHA	10c		204	40%	40%	40%	+ +	+ +
94	2								
95	BICC	40	22.3	27	27%	27%	27%	+ +	+ +
96	2								
97	BinnAN	10.4	11	12	22%	22%	22%	+ +	+ +
98	2								
99	Bionia	41	21	8	16%	16%	16%	+ +	+ +
100	2								
101	Blount	10	2	221	22%	22%	22%	+ +	+ +
102	2								
103	BonVol	10	2	22	22%	22%	22%	+ +	+ +
104	2								
105	Bomr	44	21	11	22%	22%	22%	+ +	+ +
106	2								
107	Brodin	1		9	9%	9%	9%	+ +	+ +
108	2								
109	Brown	1.60		41	11%	11%	11%	+ +	+ +
110	2								
111	Brown	10	3	6	11%	11%	11%	+ +	+ +
112	2								
113	BuNF	20	10	24	24%	24%	24%	+ +	+ +
114	2								
115	Buchan	50	17	7	20%	20%	20%	+ +	+ +
116	2								
117	Bucl								
C									
118	CDI	18	16%	16%	16%	16%	+ +	+ +	+ +
119	CHS	200	19	18	16%	16%	+ +	+ +	+ +
120	2								
121	CHS	34	20	17	17%	17%	+ +	+ +	+ +
122	2								
123	CIS	34	18	17	17%	17%	+ +	+ +	+ +
124	2								
125	CIS	34	18	17	17%	17%	+ +	+ +	+ +
126	2								
127	CIS	34	18	17	17%	17%	+ +	+ +	+ +
128	2								

[illegible][illegible]

13 Month		High Low		Close	
Month	Stock	Div.	Yld. P/E	High	Low
2%	1 Ford			24	19 + 1/2
3%	2 General			19	15 + 1/2
4%	3 Chrysler	1.00	3.0	14	11 + 1/2
5%	4 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
6%	5 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
7%	6 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
8%	7 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
9%	8 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
10%	9 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
11%	10 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
12%	11 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
13%	12 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
14%	13 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
15%	14 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
16%	15 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
17%	16 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
18%	17 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
19%	18 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
20%	19 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
21%	20 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
22%	21 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
23%	22 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
24%	23 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
25%	24 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
26%	25 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
27%	26 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
28%	27 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
29%	28 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
30%	29 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
31%	30 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
32%	31 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
33%	32 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
34%	33 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
35%	34 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
36%	35 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
37%	36 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
38%	37 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
39%	38 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
40%	39 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
41%	40 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
42%	41 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
43%	42 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
44%	43 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
45%	44 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
46%	45 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
47%	46 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
48%	47 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
49%	48 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
50%	49 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
51%	50 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
52%	51 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
53%	52 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
54%	53 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
55%	54 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
56%	55 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
57%	56 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
58%	57 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
59%	58 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
60%	59 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
61%	60 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
62%	61 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
63%	62 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
64%	63 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
65%	64 Ford	.50	1.0	12	10 + 1/2
66%	65 Chrysler	.50	1.0	12	1

1970	70%	1	ICH	25	4	1	182	65%	65%	16	16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							</
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12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	P/E	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	Open
15%	Adams							
15%	Lower		1.66 1/2	22				
15%	Upper							
15%	Adams							
15%	Lower							
15%	Upper							
15%	Adams							
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15%	Upper							
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Over-the-Counter

Nov. 16

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High Low 3 P.M. Crops										1966 High Low 3 P.M. Crops										
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196	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	10	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%
206	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	20	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%
216	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	30	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%
226	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	40	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%
236	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	50	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%
246	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	60	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%
256	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	70	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%
266	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	80	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%
276	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	90	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%
286	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	100	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%	105%	106%	107%	108%
296	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	110	110%	111%	112%	113%	114%	115%	116%	117%	118%
306	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	120	120%	121%	122%	123%	124%	125%	126%	127%	128%
316	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	130	130%	131%	132%	133%	134%	135%	136%	137%	138%
326	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	140	140%	141%	142%	143%	144%	145%	146%	147%	148%
336	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	150	150%	151%	152%	153%	154%	155%	156%	157%	158%
346	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	160	160%	161%	162%	163%	164%	165%	166%	167%	168%
356	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	170	170%	171%	172%	173%	174%	175%	176%	177%	178%
366	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	180	180%	181%	182%	183%	184%	185%	186%	187%	188%
376	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	190	190%	191%	192%	193%	194%	195%	196%	197%	198%
386	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	200	200%	201%	202%	203%	204%	205%	206%	207%	208%
396	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	210	210%	211%	212%	213%	214%	215%	216%	217%	218%
406	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	220	220%	221%	222%	223%	224%	225%	226%	227%	228%
416	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	230	230%	231%	232%	233%	234%	235%	236%	237%	238%
426	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	240	240%	241%	242%	243%	244%	245%	246%	247%	248%
436	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	250	250%	251%	252%	253%	254%	255%	256%	257%	258%
446	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	260	260%	261%	262%	263%	264%	265%	266%	267%	268%
456	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	270	270%	271%	272%	273%	274%	275%	276%	277%	278%
466	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	280	280%	281%	282%	283%	284%	285%	286%	287%	288%
476	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	290	290%	291%	292%	293%	294%	295%	296%	297%	298%
486	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	300	300%	301%	302%	303%	304%	305%	306%	307%	308%
496	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	310	310%	311%	312%	313%	314%	315%	316%	317%	318%
506	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	320	320%	321%	322%	323%	324%	325%	326%	327%	328%
516	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	330	330%	331%	332%	333%	334%	335%	336%	337%	338%
526	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	340	340%	341%	342%	343%	344%	345%	346%	347%	348%
536	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	350	350%	351%	352%	353%	354%	355%	356%	357%	358%
546	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	360	360%	361%	362%	363%	364%	365%	366%	367%	368%
556	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	370	370%	371%	372%	373%	374%	375%	376%	377%	378%
566	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	380	380%	381%	382%	383%	384%	385%	386%	387%	388%
576	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	390	390%	391%	392%	393%	394%	395%	396%	397%	398%
586	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	400	400%	401%	402%	403%	404%	405%	406%	407%	408%
596	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	410	410%	411%	412%	413%	414%	415%	416%	417%	418%
606	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	420	420%	421%	422%	423%	424%	425%	426%	427%	428%
616	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	430	430%	431%	432%	433%	434%	435%	436%	437%	438%
626	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	440	440%	441%	442%	443%	444%	445%	446%	447%	448%
636	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	450	450%	451%	452%	453%	454%	455%	456%	457%	458%
646	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	460	460%	461%	462%	463%	464%	465%	466%	467%	468%
656	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	470	470%	471%	472%	473%	474%	475%	476%	477%	478%
666	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	480	480%	481%	482%	483%	484%	485%	486%	487%	488%
676	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	490	490%	491%	492%	493%	494%	495%	496%	497%	498%
686	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	500	500%	501%	502%	503%	504%	505%	506%	507%	508%
696	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	510	510%	511%	512%	513%	514%	515%	516%	517%	518%
706	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	520	520%	521%	522%	523%	524%	525%	526%	527%	528%
716	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	530	530%	531%	532%	533%	534%	535%	536%	537%	538%
726	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	540	540%	541%	542%	543%	544%	545%	546%	547%	548%
736	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	550	550%	551%	552%	553%	554%	555%	556%	557%	558%
746	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	560	560%	561%	562%	563%	564%	565%	566%	567%	568%
756	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	570	570%	571%	572%	573%	574%	575%	576%	577%	578%
766	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	580	580%	581%	582%	583%	584%	585%	586%	587%	588%
776	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	590	590%	591%	592%	593%	594%	595%	596%	597%	598%
786	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	600	600%	601%	602%	603%	604%	605%	606%	607%	608%
796	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	610	610%	611%	612%	613%	614%	615%	616%	617%	618%
806	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	620	620%	621%	622%	623%	624%	625%	626%	627%	628%
816	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	630	630%	631%	632%	633%	634%	635%	636%	637%	638%
826	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	640	640%	641%	642%	643%	644%	645%	646%	647%	648%
836	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	650	650%	651%	652%	653%	654%	655%	656%	657%	658%
846	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	660	660%	661%	662%	663%	664%	665%	666%	667%	668%
856	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	670	670%	671%	672%	673%	674%	675%	676%	677%	678%
866	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	680	680%	681%	682%	683%	684%	685%	686%	687%	688%
876	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	690	690%	691%	692%	693%	694%	695%	696%	697%	698%
886	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	700	700%	701%	702%	703%	704%	705%	706%	707%	708%
896	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	710	710%	711%	712%	713%	714%	715%	716%	717%	718%
906	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	720	720%	721%	722%	723%	724%	725%	726%	727%	728%
916	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	730	730%	731%	732%	733%	734%	735%	736%	737%	738%
926	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	740	740%	741%	742%	743%	744%	745%	746%	747%	748%
936	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	750	750%	751%	752%	753%	754%	755%	756%	757%	758%
946	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	Rovint	760	760%	761%							

[illegible]**AMEX Highs-Lows** **Nov. 16**

NEW HIGHS		6	
Jupiter and DescoFin	KoperCo WIRETn	NewPionRI	PlacerDvso
NEW LOWS		23	
AetnaCo	AetnaCo vt	Aloraco	Amedeo
ArnerOLIGS	AmPacIn v	Andra.Jacobs	ArpaPrint
BeldenB in	BlockEne	Cosabank	CustomEne
Dunlop	ElectroCm	Fairmont Ch	GoldWest
Helm Ind	Highly Corp	Nash Ent	IPWA Tech
Jack Jack n	Ledex Inc	PACIFIC	Merrill
Ookles	Ormand Ind	PRIMOEN	Sheri Electr
Struth Well	TIE Comm	TeleshData	WeissGard

The Daily Source for International Investors.

SPORTS

Cavaliers Top Hawks To Halt Losing Skid

ATLANTA — World B. Free scored 18 points and Phil Hubbard grabbed 11 rebounds Thursday night to spark the Cleveland Cavaliers to their first victory of the National Basketball Association season, a 102-99 decision over the Atlanta Hawks.

The Cavaliers had lost their first five games under their new coach, George Karl.

Elsewhere, Boston downed Chicago, 125-105; Portland defeated Utah, 129-120; Milwaukee beat the Los Angeles Clippers, 103-90; and Golden State topped Dallas, 117-112.

The 3-7 Hawks are continuing to struggle with their new fast-break offense.

"It was just a classic example of not making the plays when we had to," said Atlanta's coach, Mike Fratello, whose club could not hold a 94-93 lead with 2:49 remaining. "We shot just one free throw in the fourth quarter. We're digging our own holes, though. In my calculation, during one series of possessions, we turned the ball over four times, fouled a jump shooter and had a defense lapse all in a row."

The Cavaliers went on top 95-94 on a jumper by Roy Hinson with 2:24 left and outscored the Hawks, 9-5, the rest of the way.

"We have got to execute on the fast break better," said Atlanta guard Glenn Rivers. "We're sup-

posed to be a fast-breaking team, and we only scored 99 points for the second game in a row.

"You can blame it on our youth or inexperience in playing with one another, but we've been playing together a few months now. We've just got to execute better."

For the first time all year, the Cavaliers executed better than their opposition. And Cleveland guard Johnny Davis attributed that to never giving up.

"We're having some hard luck and some bad breaks," he said. "But we have worked very hard."

Atlanta was led by Sly Williams with 20 points. Dominique Wilkins had 19 and 10 rebounds.

Free suffered a pulled groin muscle in the fourth quarter.

Greenwood Ends Holdout

The Chicago Bulls announced that David Greenwood had ended his holdout and agreed to sign a new three-year contract, said to be worth \$1.7 million. The Associated Press reported.

"After banging my head around the NBA for the last five years as a power forward, back-up center and general utility man, I finally got what I was looking for," Greenwood said.

Greenwood's role last season with the Bulls had been primarily as a rebounder. He finished the season as the ninth-best rebounder in the league, but his point production fell from 16.3 points per game in his rookie season to only 12.2 last year.



The Hawks' Sly Williams, right, blocks a shot by the Cavaliers' World B. Free. But the veteran guard managed to score 18 points and pace Cleveland's first victory of the season.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Olympic Bonanza: Time to Share the Profits With the Poor

NEW YORK — "We are saying, 'Give to your small brothers,'" Juan Antonio Samaranch said the other day. The "small brothers" are the countries that sent athletes to the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. The "big brother" is the host country, which realized an unprecedented \$150-million surplus from those Games.

Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, made his request at a Mexico City meeting of national Olympic committees last week, and he clarified his views by telephone from his headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Tuesday.

"I asked the Los Angeles and U.S. Olympic Committees to see if they can pay for lodging expenses in Los Angeles," Samaranch said. "We are asking — please. They can say yes or no."

"The national committees deserve this. I think it comes to around \$7 million. That's a little money compared to \$150 million. Yet it is big money, if you look at it another way."

The request by Samaranch, who said he was speaking for the entire 150-country Olympic movement, follows a related sug-

gestion by him: that U.S. athletic officials set aside some of the surplus for the sports programs of developing countries. Two months ago, Peter Ueberroth, who was the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, agreed to discussions on the possibility of giving \$3 million to \$5 million for this purpose from a \$25 million reserve fund — separate from the \$150 million profit — that the organizers had created to meet leftover expenses. But the U.S. Olympic Committee, whose approval would also be needed, has refused to go along.

In other Olympic years, the disbursement of so large a surplus would not have been an issue — first, because there was no surplus, and second, because all host countries are ordinarily required to share the profits with the IOC. However, under a special agreement between the IOC and the U.S. hosts, dating to 1979 — "before I was here," Samaranch notes frequently — the organizers were allowed to keep any profit.

This unusual arrangement was created by the strong bargaining position of the hosts after the financial fiasco at Montreal in 1976. Those Games produced a deficit of more

than \$1 billion and caused many countries to fear that they could no longer afford to stage the Olympics.

"At the time, our discussions made it clear that any deficit financing would be the responsibility of the U.S. and Los Angeles committees," F. Don Miller, the executive director of the USOC, said this week. "When the Winter Games in Lake Placid in 1980 had a deficit of \$11 million, no one rallied to pay that deficit."

Miller said that under IOC law, one-third of the \$225 million in television rights had already gone to the international committee.

He also said that 40 percent of the profit would go to the USOC, 40 to youth groups in the Los Angeles area and 20 to national sports federations in the United States, and he added: "We've lived hand-to-mouth in U.S. amateur sports. We're the only national sports group that is not subsidized by its government."

Samaranch said he was asking for some reimbursement partly because "many national committees made extra efforts to send greater squads after the decision of May 8 of many socialist countries not to attend."

Redskins, Beseet by Injuries, Find Winning Replacements

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Few teams in the National Football League have been hit by injuries as badly as the Washington Redskins, who at one point this season had 26 players on their injured-reserve list. The list is now down to 20 players, 11 of whom were on the 49-man squad at the beginning of the season and 9 of whom are usually starters or major contributors.

Other Redskins, such as John Riggins, ignore the bumps and bruises of everyday football life to play as much as they can. But even Riggins has his human moments, one of which came last Sunday, when, pained by a sore back and hemorrhoids, the big running back sat out the 28-14 victory over the Detroit Lions.

Riggins will be back in play this Sunday, when the Redskins, at 7-4 on the co-leaders with Dallas in the National Conference's Eastern Division, play the Eagles (4-6-1) at Philadelphia. (Harris' Reno Race & Sports Book has made Washington a 7-point favorite.)

To some teams, losing a player of Riggins' caliber would be devastating. The Lions, for example, have two defeats and a tie since Billy Sims, their best running back, was lost for the season because of a knee injury.

The Redskins have been more fortunate. The absence of Riggins for a game, coupled with the loss of Joe Washington, who has been on the injured list for eight games with a knee injury, has not been so deeply felt.

As Riggins watched from the sideline in Washington, Keith Griffin, a rookie, ran 32 times for 114 yards and Otis Womley scored 3 touchdowns in 6 carries against the Lions.

Griffin, a 10th-round draft choice, had carried only 30 times for 148 yards, and Womley, a fourth-year player, had usually performed on special teams and as a blocking back for Riggins in short-yardage situations. The touchdowns he scored last Sunday were the first of his pro career.

"I felt real good that I could contribute something," Griffin said. "But I never imagined that I would do anything like this year; I couldn't imagine John Riggins and Joe Washington being injured at the same time."

The Redskins, one of the 12 teams in the league that run more often than pass, rank third behind the Chicago Bears and the Los Angeles Rams, in rushing offense. Riggins needs 46 yards to reach 1,000 for the fifth time in his career and become the oldest player to rush for that many.

Washington's running game — a one-back scheme with tight ends in motion, often to serve as additional blockers — has been difficult for most opponents to handle.

The Eagles did not handle it well in the teams' earlier meeting, losing by 20-0 and giving up 232 rushing yards, but they have improved since then. Last week, in a 24-23 loss to the Miami Dolphins, they allowed only 97 yards on the ground. Miami's lowest total in eight weeks. On one series, the Eagles kept the Dolphins from scoring once at the 2-yard line and twice from the 1. They do a good job of stuffing the run," Griffin noted. "They almost beat Miami."

The Redskins can hardly afford to be stuffed in any manner by the Eagles. The Cowboys have a breather of a game Sunday, against the Buffalo Bills, who have not won

yet. And the New York Giants and the St. Louis Cardinals are close behind.

"Every game is important for us now," said Griffin. "This team has been to the last two Super Bowls. We need to win every game to go back."

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

St. Louis Cardinals (6-5) at New York Giants (6-5) — Both teams, after losing last Sunday, need a victory to continue realistic chances to make the playoffs. The teams' offensive tendencies are similar: Both throw better than they run. And the Cardinals are tougher on opposing quarterbacks, the Giants' linebacker Lawrence Taylor notwithstanding. (St. Louis is favored by 1 point.)

Green Bay Packers (4-7) vs. Los Angeles Rams (7-4), at Milwaukee — The Rams have not locked up a playoff berth, and they have reason for concern with the Packers, whose season really started three weeks ago. Since a 1-7 start, the Packers have defeated Detroit, New Orleans and Minnesota, and their offense has been working in high gear. The Rams have won four of their last five, including impressive victories over St. Louis and Chicago. But Nolan Cromwell, their outstanding strong safety, who had started 84 straight games, is out for the season with knee injuries. (Green Bay by 3.)

Detroit Lions (3-7-1) at Chicago Bears (7-4) — The Lions have won five of the last six games against the Bears, but that is not likely to happen again. The Lions have been awful this season. The Bears need at least two more victories to clinch the division title. They have four more games against division opponents, including the rejuvenated Packers. (Chicago by 7.)

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (4-7) at San Francisco 49ers (10-1) — The Buccaneers played well on defense and beat the Giants, 20-17, last Sunday. But the 49ers are even stronger now that Fred Dean, their outstanding pass rusher, has returned after holding out for a new contract. (San Francisco by 13.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Kansas City Chiefs (5-6) at Los Angeles Raiders (7-4) — There is plenty amiss with the Los Angeles Raiders. The defending Super Bowl champions have lost three straight, jeopardizing their playoff chances. Both Raider quarterbacks are hurt. A sprained thumb made it difficult for Marc Wilson to throw deep in a 17-14 loss Monday night to the Seattle Seahawks, and Jim Plunkett has missed the last six games because of pulled muscles in his abdomen. (Los Angeles by 9½.)

Miami Dolphins (5-6) at San Diego Chargers (5-6) — Despite the difference in their records, this could be a dangerous game for the Dolphins. A loss, coupled with a victory by the Broncos, would put Denver in the lead for the home-site advantage in an AFC championship game. The Dolphins defeated Philadelphia last Sunday, 24-23, after Doug Betters knocked away an extra-point attempt. Miami had trailed the Eagles by 14-0, and that could easily happen again in this game. With Dan Fouts, the Chargers have the kind of offense that can score points early and in bunches, which would enable them to sit on the ball. That was what the Eagles did, and it almost worked. (Miami by 7½.)

SPORTS BRIEFS

Reaves Is Named Top Player in CFL

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP) — Willard Reaves, the Winnipeg Blue Bomber running back who rushed for 1,733 yards and 14 touchdowns, won the Schenley Award Thursday night as the outstanding player in the Canadian Football League in the balloting of sportswriters and broadcasters from the league's nine cities.

Reaves, runner-up in the balloting for top rookie last season, edged Rufus Crawford, the multi-purpose back with the Hamilton Tiger-Cats when the Blue Bombers will meet Sunday in the Grey Cup game.

John Boak, the center on Winnipeg's offensive line, was named the league's outstanding offensive lineman. British Columbia Lion linebacker James Parker was selected the league's defensive player of the year.

Montreal Concordes receiver Nick Arakji, who caught 67 passes for 1,078 yards and 10 touchdowns, was named the outstanding Canadian. Montreal running back Dwaine Wilson, the CFL's No. 2 rusher with 1,083 yards, was named the outstanding rookie for 1984.

Olympic Boxers Make Pro Debuts

NEW YORK (UPI) — Olympic featherweight champion Meldrick Taylor scored a first-round technical knockout Thursday night, dropping veteran Luke Martin three times within 2:31.

Taylor was the first of four U.S. Olympic gold medalists in their pro debuts. Welterweight Mark Breland took a six-round decision over Dwight Williams; heavyweight Tyrell Biggs defeated Mike Evans; and lightweight Pernell Whitaker toppled Farrin Comeaux in the second round.

Olympic middleweight silver medalist Virgil Hill opened the show with a second-round technical knockout over Arthur Wright, and Evander Holyfield, the light heavyweight bronze Olympic medalist, scored a unanimous decision over Lionel Byram.

UEFA Rejects Rapid Vienna's Protest

ZURICH (AP) — The control committee of the European Union of Football Associations (UEFA) on Friday rejected Rapid Vienna's protest demanding Celtic Glasgow be declared the loser by forfeit of their second-round Cup Winners' Cup match at Glasgow Nov. 7.

Instead, Rapid Vienna was fined 15,000 Swiss francs (\$5,200) for "especially incorrect conduct of its team" during the game, won by Celtic, 3-0. Celtic was fined 12,000 Swiss francs for fan misbehavior and for two bottles thrown during the game.

The Austrians, who had won the first-round game, 3-1, said they could field only 10 men for the late stages of the game because Rudolf Weinhofer had been sidelined after a bottle was thrown seven minutes before the end of the game. The UEFA said it found no evidence that the player had been struck by a bottle.

Viren Plans Comeback in Marathon

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Lasse Viren, the Finnish distance runner who won the Olympic 5,000 and 10,000-meter events in both 1972 and 1976, is planning to train in California for the 1988 Olympic marathon.

Viren, 35, who has been in retirement since the 1980 Moscow Games, said Thursday that the victory of Carlos Lopes, 37, in the marathon in the Los Angeles Summer Games prompted his decision.

"Many athletic friends said I was too old to run again," Viren said. "But I know I am not. Lopes was second to me in Montreal [in the 10,000] and now he wins the gold medal in the marathon. I said, 'If he can do it, I can do it.'"

Penalosa Retains His IBF Crown

MANILA (AP) — Dodie Penalosa of the Philippines knocked down Choi Chum-Hwan of South Korea in the 13th round and went on to retain his International Boxing Federation world junior flyweight crown with a unanimous 15-round decision Friday night.

Referee Jay Edson of the United States voted, 148-139; judge Peewee Korea, 147-144, all for Penalosa.

Penalosa, 21, was the aggressor throughout, pounding the challenger with jabs and combinations. Choi, using hit-and-run tactics, kept the fight close until the end of the 10th round, scoring with left hooks.

In Hot Rivalry, Flames Cool Off Oilers

CALGARY, Alberta — Colin Patterson scored two goals and added one assist Thursday night to pace the Calgary Flames to a 6-2 triumph over the Edmonton Oilers.

Calgary's Jim Peplinski said: "It wasn't pretty. I don't like to see it and I like even less to talk about it."

The fights included a bench-clearing brawl with just under four minutes remaining. The melee began when the Flames' Carey Wilson and Edmonton's Kevin Love collided near center ice during a line change.

Patterson, Peplinski and Wilson scored for Calgary as the Flames built up a 3-1 opening period lead. Gretzky scored for the Oilers.

NHL FOCUS

In a fight-filled National Hockey League game.

In other games, it was Philadelphia 6, Hartford 1; Boston 5, New Jersey 3; and the New York Islanders 6, Minnesota 1.

The Flames' victory was their first in the regular season against the Oilers since February, 1983. The loss was the Oilers' third straight after they opened the season with an NHL record 15-game unbeaten streak.

Referee Denis Morel handed out 208 minutes in penalties and seven game misconducts in the match, which took more than three hours to complete.

"We're both fighting for first place [and] home-ice advantage in the playoffs — yeah, we're looking that far ahead — and we both want respect [from the provincial rival]," said the Oilers' Wayne Gretzky, who scored a short-handed goal to

Scotland Leads Taiwan by Shot in World Cup Golf

ROME — Scotland's team of Gordon Brand and Sam Torrance shot an eight-under-par 136 Friday for a one-stroke lead over Taiwan in a tightly bunched field after the first full day of play in the World Cup golf championship.

Rain washed out Thursday's scheduled round. Officials announced the event would be reduced from 72 holes to 54 or, with more rain forecast, as much of the tournament as is possible through Sunday.

Brand, the European open champion, had a five-under-par 67 on the 7,025-yard (6,421-meter) Olgiata club course while Torrance, second on Europe's money list this year, carded a 69.

South Korea was third at 138 with Korea fourth at 139. Italy and Brazil were tied for fifth at 140, followed by England and Argentina at 141.

The United States, the defending champion, was tied for 11th place, nine shots off the lead. Tom Kite had a one-under-par 71 and Lanny Wadkins shot a 74. "I struggled all day and never felt comfortable," Wadkins said. "Tom played decently but made no punts."

Transition

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

MILWAUKEE — Added Chuck Crim and Chris Beck, pitchers; Billy Botsch, first baseman; and Dale Sveum, third baseman, to the 40-man roster.

FOOTBALL

LEAGUE — Declared Chuck Auland, running back, of San Diego ineligible for the remainder of the 1984 season.

DETROIT — Signed Ken Fometti, linebacker, to a two-year contract.

L.A. RAIDERS — Signed Dwight Wheeler, guard; Warren Brink, tackle; and Ed Muscatelli, nose tackle. Placed Don Messer, guard; and Shelby Jordan, tackle, on the injured reserve list. Released Jerry Colquhoun, quarterback, and Jimmy Smith, running back.

N.Y. JETS — Placed George Lillo, offensive tackle, on the injured reserve list. Signed Bob Avelino, quarterback.

United States Football League

ARIZONA — Announced the resignation of Ronan Gabriel, quarterback coach.

National Football League

CALGARY — Extended the contract of principal and general manager Cliff Fletcher through the 1985 season.

MINNESOTA — Announced that Don Bowers, head coach, had been suspended for six games for hitting Ric Salles of Buffalo with his stick during a Nov. 9 game.

NEW JERSEY — Assisted let who Dave Cameron to make of the American Hockey League for conditioning.

PITTSBURGH — Traded Pat Bontate, left wing, to Hartford for the rights to Ville Sirois, defenseman. Recalled Troy Loney, left wing, from Baltimore of the American Hockey League.

ST. LOUIS — Reassigned Mike Lutz, goaltender, to the International Hockey League.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE										NEW YORK				
Patrick Division		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	10	2	2	22	75	59		Philadelphia	10	2	2	22	75	59
N.Y. Islanders	7	7	0	14	62	68		San Jose	10	2	2	22	75	59
N.Y. Rangers	7	6	1	15	69	59		Los Angeles	7	6	1	15	69	59
Washington	7	6	1	14	53	59		Washington	7	6	1	15	69	59
Pittsburgh	6	7	1	13	62	69		Pittsburgh	6	7	1	13	62	69
New Jersey	3	9	2	8	47	63		New Jersey	3	9	2	8	47	63
Adams Division		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	10	2	2	22	57	43		Montreal	10	2	2	22	57	43
Buffalo	10	2	1	21	45	53		Boston	10	2	2	22	57	43
Quebec	8	6	2	18	71	59		Quebec	8	6	2	18	71	59
Hartford	7	7	1	15	62	68		Hartford	7	7	1	15	62	68
Quebec	7	9	1	15	62	68		Quebec	7	9	1	15	62	68
CAMPELL CONFERENCE										NEW YORK				
Norris Division		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Calgary	10	2	2	22	75	60		Calgary	10	2	2	22	75	60
Edmonton	8	6	1	17	53	53		Edmonton	8	6	1	17	53	53
Winnipeg	4	9	4	12	39	59		Winnipeg	4	9	4	12	39	59
St. Louis	3	10	1	7	29	74		St. Louis	3	10	1	7	29	74
St. Louis	4	11	1	9	28	75		St. Louis	4	11	1	9	28	75
Smythe Division		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	12	3	3	27	91	55		Edmonton	12	3	3	27	91	55
San Jose	10	2	2	22	57	43		San Jose	10	2	2	22	57	43
Los Angeles	7	7	3	14	47	57		Los Angeles	7	7	3	14	47	57
San Jose	7	7	3	14	47	57		San Jose	7	7	3	14	47	57

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

NORTH DIVISION													
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	12	2	2	27	73	46	St. Louis	6	8	1	13	53	40
St. Louis	6	8	1	13	53	40	Minnesota	4	9	2	10	52	76
Minnesota	4	9	2	10	52	76	Toronto	10	2	2	22	57	43
Toronto	10	2	2	22	57	43	Detroit	4	11	1	9	58	75
Detroit	4	11	1	9	58	75							

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

NORTH DIVISION													
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	6	2	1-3	Boston	10	2	2	22	57	43			
Boston	10	2	2	22	57	43	Philadelphia	10	2	2	22	57	43
Philadelphia	10	2	2	22	57	43	San Jose	10	2	2	22	57	43
San Jose	10	2	2	22	57	43	Los Angeles	7	6	1	15	69	59
Los Angeles	7	6	1	15	69	59	Washington	7	6	1	15	69	59
Washington	7	6	1	15	69	59	Pittsburgh	6	7	1	13	62	69
Pittsburgh	6	7	1	13	62	69	New Jersey	3	9	2	8	47	63
New Jersey	3	9	2	8	47	63	Atlanta	10	2	2	22	57	43
Atlanta	10	2	2	22	57	43	Montreal	10	2	2	22	57	43
Montreal	10	2	2	22	57	43	Boston	10	2	2	22	57	43
Boston	10	2	2	22	57	43	Buffalo	8	6	2	18	71	59
Buffalo	8	6	2	18	71	59	Hartford	7	7	1	15	62	68
Hartford	7	7	1	15	62	68	Quebec	7	9	1	15	62	68
Quebec	7	9	1	15	62	68							

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	10	2	.833	0	San Antonio	10	2	.833	0
Philadelphia	8	4	.667	2	New York	7	6	.538	5
Washington	5	7	.417	5	Los Angeles	5	7	.417	5
Cleveland	5	7	.417	5	Golden State	5	7	.417	5
New York	7	6	.538	5	Phoenix	5	7	.417	5
Los Angeles	5	7	.417	5	San Diego	5	7	.417	5
Golden State	5	7	.417	5	Portland	5	7	.417	5
Phoenix	5	7	.417	5	Seattle	5	7	.417	5
San Diego	5	7	.417	5	Utah	5	7	.417	5
Portland	5	7	.417	5	Kansas City	5	7	.417	5
Seattle	5	7	.417	5					
Utah	5	7	.417	5					
Kansas City	5	7	.417	5					

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Atlanta	25	26	25-26
Boston	16	25	16-25
Chicago	18	25	18-25
Cleveland	18	25	18-25
Los Angeles	13-18	7-12	7-12
Memphis	9-14-23	25	9-14-23
Philadelphia	23	25	23-25
Portland	11	25	11-25
San Antonio	16	25	16-25
Seattle	25	25	25-25
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ART BUCHWALD

No Taxes for the People

WASHINGTON — Now that he has been re-elected president, Ronald Reagan has miles to go and promises to keep.

The promise that voters will remember the most is that Mr. Reagan said he could see no situation in which he would raise the people's taxes. The president was not just whistling "Dixie" — he really meant it.

Therefore, you can imagine how aghast I was when I walked into the Treasury Department and found a fellow at a table studying a top-secret manual titled "Death and Taxes for the '80s."

"That's an interesting book you have there," I said.

"We've all been instructed to memorize it," he said confidentially. "It provides the guidelines to interdicting the deficit during the next four years."

"You're not going to increase taxes?"

"Of course not," he said. "President Reagan promised if elected he would kill them, not raise them."

"Then how are you going to cut the deficit?"

"It says in the book we're going to add revenue enhancers."

"Isn't that the same as a tax?"

"Wait a minute," he said, leafing through the pages. "No, it's just the opposite. We are going to reform the code so that people will pay less instead of more taxes."

"How do you plan to do it?"

"Here it is on page 12: 'One way to keep the tax base from rising is to stop people from deducting their state and city income taxes from their federal tax.' By doing this the government should be able to make \$30 billion on the deal."

"If people can't deduct state and city income taxes from their federal returns, they'll still be paying more than they did before."

"Yes, but they'll get mad at the state and city officials and not at us. They can't fault the president

just because he wants to close a notorious tax loophole."

"I should hope not."

"It says here that one of the ways to win the hearts and minds of the people is to withhold revenue on unemployment insurance."

"You're going to tax unemployment insurance?"

"No, we're going to enhance it, so that people entitled to it will give a portion of it back to the government."

"It sounds like a tax to me."

"It will only affect those out of work. If you have a job it won't cost you anything."

"Do they have any other 'revenue enhancers' in the book?"

"Here's one we'll take a shot at. We're going to simplify everyone's taxes so even if they start spiraling up in the first five years they will go down in the next six, providing inflation stays at 4 percent and the Gross National Product goes up to 7."

"Do you think you can get away with that?"

"We can't, but the president can. That's why the people elected him."

"What else is in the manual?"

"There is a chapter devoted to how to conduct covert lobbying operations behind congressional sessions, as well as how to 'neutralize' anyone who accuses the president of raising taxes when he said he wouldn't."

"What exactly do you mean by 'neutralize'?"

"You're not thinking of assassinating anyone who accuses President Reagan of going back on his campaign promises?"

"Are you crazy? We're not the CIA. When we say 'neutralize' we mean to reinforce our tax base so we won't be confronted with a fiscal window of vulnerability."

"So what's the bottom line?"

"The bottom line is that no matter how you cut it, the American people are going to have to pay more money to the government in '85 than they did in '84. In spite of that the people still won't get mad at Ronald Reagan."

"Why not?"

"Because everyone knows Ronald Reagan is a nice guy, and nice guys don't raise people's taxes."

Lord Lucan: Case of a Vanished Peer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Ten years ago Richard John Bingham, the seventh Earl of Lucan, disappeared — and the mystery is as baffling now as it was when the aristocratic gambler and murder suspect vanished.

Lord Lucan, a professional cardplayer and socialite, has not been seen since early on Nov. 8, 1974, hours after his children's nanny was battered to death and his wife beaten. An inquest jury named Lucan the killer.

How did Lucan get away and where is he now? Is he alive, or dead? Scotland Yard is not closer to having the answers today than when it opened its dossier a decade ago.

Many people believe Lucan committed suicide. He is seen as a stiff, 19th-century figure, a man who could well have "fallen on his sword" after the final throw of the dice went against him.

Others, including his wife, Lady Veronica Lucan, cling to the belief that he is alive. "Deborah's Fear," the bible of the British aristocracy, still records his coat of arms and family connections, noting laconically and with slight inaccuracy: "The 7th Earl has been missing since Nov. 7th, 1974."

Many argue that Lucan was well connected and could easily have lost himself in a country that has no extradition treaty with Britain — or where Britons would not arouse suspicion.

The hunt for a figure whose lineage includes the man who ordered the charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War has spread across the globe.

The possibility that Lucan is alive has sparked numerous sightings in the past 10 years from Cherbourg, France, to Melbourne, Australia in 1975 to Cape Town, South Africa in 1976, Brazil in 1977, other places in South America in 1978, and back to Melbourne in 1979.

"We have an average of about 12 sightings a year," said a Scotland Yard spokesman, "and we investigate all of them."

In 1979, a man believed to be Lord Lucan was arrested in Melbourne but he turned out to be a boilermaker from the east of England. In 1982, an adventurer, John Miller, claimed he was holding the missing earl in the Caribbean. But the story was a hoax.

At one time, a team of 40 police officers worked on the case. They became known as the "nob squad" because their investigation brought them into contact with so many "nobs" — slang for members of the British upper class.

The police moved uncomfortably in that tightly knit world and gleaned little information.

Lucan's life followed the traditional path for the British establishment — school at Eton, service with an elite Guards regiment and on to a job in finance in London.

But after one big win at the gaming tables he gave up work to become a professional



Lord Lucan: Missing 10 Years



Lady Lucan: Believes he's alive

gambler. His usual haunt was the Clermont Club, where he played chemin de fer and gained the nickname "Lucky Lucan."

In 1964, he married Lady Lucan. The relationship cooled and the couple separated in 1973. There followed a bitter legal action for custody of the children. The court ruled against him and he was shattered by the blow. He drank heavily and lost badly at the tables.

On the night of Nov. 7, 1974, Lucan went to the family home in London's Belgrave district. He apparently believed that the children's nanny, Sandra Rivett, would be off for the evening and that his wife would be alone. But that night the nanny had a cold and stayed in.

Lucan went to the basement kitchen, removed the lightbulb and waited for his wife to come to make an evening pot of tea. This time, however, the nanny volunteered to make the tea. As she stepped into the kitchen, she was bludgeoned to death with a length of pipe and her body stuffed into a mailbox.

Lady Lucan, investigating the delay, was also attacked but managed to struggle free. With blood pouring down her face, she fled to a local pub, the Plumber's Arms, screaming "he's murdered my nanny."

That night Lucan went to Uckfield, 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of London. He visited a friend, Susan Maxwell Scott, who in the early hours of Nov. 8 was the last person known to have seen him.

Police found Lucan's borrowed car at the south coast port of Newhaven. Inside was a length of lead pipe and smears of blood matching the blood groups of the victims.

At Newhaven, the trail went cold. Many people, including Detective Roy Ramson, who headed the murder inquiry for three years, believe Lucan got no further than the Newhaven ferry. The suggestion is that he stepped off into the Channel.

The only clues Lucan left were three letters. One said he had had a "traumatic night of unbelievable coincidences." The others described how he had surprised an intruder in Lady Lucan's house. "The circumstantial evidence against me is strong, in that V [Veronica] will say it was all my doing, and I will lie doggo [low] for a while." (Reuters, AP)

Hotel in Africa

Lucan may have booked into a hotel in Mozambique five months after he was reported missing, a London newspaper said.

The Mail on Sunday said it had uncovered a clue that suggested Lucan stayed under an assumed name at a hotel in Beira, Mozambique, in April 1975.

The Hotel Les Ambassadeurs, it said, was scrawled under Lucan's name in an address book that belonged to David Hardy, a former Grenadier Guards captain "who hovered on the fringes of the Lucan gambling set." The address was found by police when Hardy was killed in a car accident in 1980, the paper said.

It said Lucan's name could not be traced in the hotel's register, but that a waiter at the hotel recognized his picture and confirmed he had stayed there "many years ago."

The waiter sent the paper's reporters to the Estoril, another hotel in Beira, where they found that a John and Davina Maxwell Scott had booked for nine days in April 1975. The names are similar to those of the missing earl's close friends, Ian and Susan Maxwell Scott. The Maxwell Scotts denied visiting Mozambique.

Miss World Is Crowned

Miss Venezuela, 21-year-old Astrid Herrera Irazabal, won the 1984 Miss World title Thursday night in the 34th annual beauty pageant at London's Royal Albert Hall. She was chosen from among 72 contestants representing as many countries.

The first runner-up was Miss Canada, Connie Fitzpatrick, 20, and Miss Australia, Lou-Anne Caroline Ronchi, 22, came in third. Herrera, a psychology student, received about \$6,305 in cash and a \$31,575 contract to promote clothes and products around the world in the coming year.

Culture Minister Jack Lang will present a fountain on behalf of France to York One for the Strawberry Fields park in New York commemorating her husband, John Lennon. The fountain will be a reproduction of the Wallace fountains that adorn streets throughout Paris.

Sir Richard Wallace, a British benefactor who lived in Paris, donated 50 of the fountains in 1872 to provide drinking water in city parks. One asked countries around the world to contribute trees or equipment to the Lennon Foundation to establish the Strawberry Fields park in memory of Lennon, who was slain Dec. 8, 1980.

The Reverend Sam Myung Moon, leader of the Unification Church who is in jail on tax evasion charges, was awarded an honorary doctorate degree Thursday by the University of La Plata in Buenos Aires, which cited him as a "prophet of our time." Dr. Nicolas Argente, rector of the Roman Catholic university, conferred the title on Moon and Rev. H. P. Pak, Moon's principal assistant, at a ceremony at the United Nations in New York. Moon, 64, is serving an 18-month sentence for tax evasion in the federal prison in Danbury, Connecticut.

Olivia Newton-John, a singer and actress, will marry Matt Latwood, an actor, before the end of the year. Newton-John, 36, an Australian, met Latwood, 35, an American, five years ago when they both appeared in the film "Xanadu." Paul Bloch of the Rogers and Cowan publicity agency said the marriage will be the first for both.



Miss World 1984, Astrid Herrera Irazabal, center, with Connie Fitzpatrick, the runner-up, left, and Lou-Anne Caroline Ronchi, who placed third in the contest.

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